IMT Nuremberg Archives

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International Court of Justice

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TRIAL BRIEF ON

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEFENDANT HANS FRANK FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE, WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

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EC-344-16 (USA Exhibit No. 297)		Interview with Frank on 3 October 1939, included in report of Capt. Varain, prepared at the direction of General Thomas of the Economic Section, OKW.	10, 23, 25, 28
437-PS		Copy of Report dated 19 June 1943 by Frank to Hitler re: Situation in Poland.	17
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* Excerpt introduced as USA Exhibit No. 283.

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2233-PS	P	Frank's Diary. 1941. Part III. p. 830	17
2233-PS	Q	Frank's Diary. Conference Volume, October to December 1941. pp. 35, 66.	14
2233-PS	R	Frank's Diary. Meeting of the District Standartenfuehrer of the NSDAP at Cracow on 18 March 1942. pp. 185- 186, 195-196.	8, 24
2233-PS	S	Frank's Diary. Address by Frank to mass meeting of the NSDAP Standartenfuehrung Galicia, at Lemberg, 1 August 1942. 1942. Part III. p. 798.	5,
2233-PS	T	Frank's Diary. Conference at Cracow for discussion of Special Problems in District Lublin, 4 August 1942. 1942. Part III. pp. 830, 832.	21
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2233-PS	Y	Frank's Diary. Conference held on 30 Nov 1942. 1942. Part IV. pp. 1212-1213.	27
2233-PS	Z	Frank's Diary Meeting of Political Leaders of the NSDAP, Cracow, 14 Dec 1942. 1942. Part IV. p. 1331.	20
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2537-PS		RGBl. 1939, I, p. 2077. Decree of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor concerning the Administration of the Occupied Polish Territories, 12 October 1939.	6
2549-PS		Verordnungsblatt fuer das General Gouvernement, No. 6, 27 Jan 1940, p. 23, Decree concerning sequestration of Private Property in the General Government, 24 January 1940.	23
2979-PS		Affidavit by Hans Frank, 15 Nov 1945.	1
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TRANSLATION OF EXTRACT OF DOCUMENT
EC 344 - 16 & 17
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DEUTSCH RUESTUNGS WIRTSCHAFT IN POLEN 1939/40
Teil III
Rüstungswirtschaft in Polen
B

pp 29 - 30 Problems which influenced the Armament Economy (Probleme die die Rüstungswirtschaft beeinflussten) 25.11.41

In the first interview, which the Chief of the Central Department and the liaison officer of the Armament Inspectorate (Rü.In.) Upper-East to the Chief Administration Officer (later General Governor) had with Reich Minister Frank, on 3 October 1939 in Posnan, the latter expounded his mission, assigned to him by the Fuehrer, and the principles of political economy by which he intended to carry out the administration in Poland. According to these, the only matters to be considered were the full use of the country by ruthless exploitation, carrying off all supplies, raw materials, machines, factory plants, etc., which are important to the German war economy, drawing on all workers for employment in the Reich, reducing the entire Polish industry to the absolute minimum necessary for the bare existence of the population, closing all educational establishments, especially technical
p.30 schools and grammer schools, to prevent the regrowth of a Polish intelligensia. "Poland is to be treated like a colony; the Poles will become the slaves of the Greater German World Empire." On account of political aspects he rejected the suggestion, made by the representative of the Armament Inspectorate, that the Polish armament industry could be a valuable addition to the German armament economy, as could already be seen from the reports to hand from the liaison officers. In as far as the Armament Inspectorate Upper-East was concerned in securing and carrying off materials, machines, etc., Reich Minister Frank promised his support. His view seemed to be based partly on the opinion that the war would be of short duration and that it was now essential to help the German industry, which was short of raw materials, machines and workers, as quickly as possible, mainly on the point of view that, by destroying Polish industry, its reconstruction after the war would be made more difficult, or impossible, so that Poland could be reduced to her proper place as an agrarian country which would be dependent on imports of industrial products from Germany.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXTRACT OF DOCUMENT
EC 344 - 16 & 17

26 November 1945

I, CLARE BOULTER, P/O, W.R.N.S., 59549, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Extract of Document No. EC 344 - 16 & 17.

CLARE BOULTER
P.O, W.R.N.S.
59549

H1226 - 0006

Exhibit USA 610
Filed Jan. 10, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 437-PS (Extract)
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Extract from report of Hans Frank to Hitler re situation in Poland, dated 19 June 1943 - Pages 10 and 11.

. . . . . .

In the course of time, a series of measures or of consequences of the German rule have led to a substantial deterioration of the attitude of the entire Polish people in the General Gouvernement. These measures have affected either individual professions or the entire population and frequently also - often with crushing severity - the fate of individuals.

Among these are in particular:

1 - The entirely insufficient nourishment of the population, mainly of the working classes in the cities, whose majority is working for German interests.

Until the war in 1939, its food supplies, though not varied, were sufficient and generally secure, due to the agrarian surplus of the former Polish state and in spite of the negligence on the part of their former political leadership.

2 - The confiscation of a great part of the Polish estates and the expropriation without compensation and resettlement of Polish peasants from manoeuvre areas and from German settlements.

3 - Encroachments and confiscations in the industries, in commerce and trade and in the field of private property.

4 - Mass arrests and mass shootings by the German police who applied the system of collective responsibility.

5 - The rigorous methods of recruiting workers.

6 - The extensive paralyzation of cultural life.

7 - The closing of high schools, junior colleges and universities.

8 - The limitation, indeed the complete elimination of Polish influence from all spheres of State administration.

9 - Curtailment of the influence of the Catholic Church, limiting its extensive influence - an undoubtedly necessary move - and, in addition, until quite recently, the closing and confiscation of monasteries, schools and charitable institutions.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 437-PS

13 October 1945.

I, Max P. SCHOTTENHAMEL, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document 437-PS.

MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL
Civilian.

Exhibit USA 609
Filed Jan. 10, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 864-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

L IV

Berlin, 20 October 1939

TOP SECRET!

Only copy
Written by officer 20 Oct.

initials

(Translator's note: initials illegible)

Conference between the Fuehrer and Chief OKW
on the future shape of Polish relations
with Germany

(Evening of 17 October 1939)

1). The Armed Forces will welcome it if they can dispose of Administrative questions in Poland.

On principle there cannot be 2 administrations.

2). Poland is to be made independent. She will neither be part of the German Reich nor a district administered by the Reich.

3). It is not the task of the Administration to make Poland into a model province or a model state of the German order or to put her economically or financially on a sound basis.

The Polish intelligensia must be prevented from forming a ruling class. The standard of living in the country is to remain low; we only want to draw labor forces from there. Poles are also to be used for the administration of the country. However the forming of national political groups may not be allowed.

4). The administration has to work on its own responsibility and must not be dependent on Berlin. We don't want to do there what we do in the Reich. The responsibility does not rest with the Berlin Ministries since there is no German administrative unit concerned.

The accomplishment of this task will involve a hard racial struggle (Volkstumskampf) which will not allow any legal restrictions. The methods will be incompatible with the principles otherwise adhered to by us.

The Governor General is to give the Polish nation only bare living conditions and is to maintain the basis for military security.

5). In Cracow German officers have visited the Bishops, prince Radziwill is owner of his huge estates (Latifundien).

These problems cannot be solved socially.

6). Our interests lie as follows: Precautions are to be taken that the territory is important to us from a military point of view as an advanced jumping-off point and can be used for strategic concentration of troops. To that end the railroads, roads and the communications channels are to be kept in order and utilized for our purposes.

Any tendencies towards the consolidation of conditions in Poland are to be suppressed. The "Polish muddle" (polnische Wirtschaft) must

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be allowed to develop. The government of the territory must make it possible for us to purify the Reich territory from Jews and Polacks, too. Collaboration with new Reich provinces (Posen and West Prussia) only for resettlements (Compare Mission Himmler).

Purpose: Shrewdness and severity must be the maxims in this racial struggle in order to spare us from going to battle on account of this country again.

(illegible
initials) 20 Oct.

~~(illegible~~
initials) 20 Oct.

initialled by
Gen. Warlimont

- - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 864-PS

17 November 1945

I, EVELYN GLAZIER, P/O, W.R.N.S., 37371, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 864-PS.

EVELYN GLAZIER
P/O, W.R.N.S.
37371

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1391-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel.

1934 REICHSGESETZBLATT Page 605, 606, 607. of 12 July, 1934.

Statute of the Academy for German law.

Satzung der Akademie fuer Deutches Recht.

Para. 1

It is the task of the Academy for German Law to further the rejuvenation of the Law in Germany. Closely connected with the agencies competent for legislation, it shall further the realization of the National Socialist Program in the realm of the Law. This task shall be carried out through well-fixed scientific methods.

The academy's task shall cover primarily:

1. The composition, the initiation, judging and preparing of drafts of law.
2. The collaboration in rejuvenating and unifying the training in jurisprudence and political science.
3. The editing and supporting of scientific publications.
4. The financial assistance for research and work in specific fields of Law and Political Economy.
5. The organizatinn of scientific meetings and the organization of courses.
6. The cultivation of connections to similar institutions in foreign countries.

Para 2.

For the execution of its task, the Academy may set up special committees handling particular cases. These committees shall have as members outstanding specialists in jurisprudence and practice of the Law as well as experts in Economic Affairs. As a rule, a respectable member of the Academy, shall be the chairman of Committees. The President of the academy shall receive reports on the results of the work done by the committees.

Para 3.

The organs of the Academy are:

1. The President,
2. The Board of Directors.

Para 4.

In addition to the responsibilities fixed by the Law, the President shall have to carry out the following duties.

1. The internal control of the Academy particularly the fixing and distribution of the various duties & the forming of committees and the appointment of the chairman and members of the committees.
2. The draft of the budget of the Academy, the rendering of the account and the administration of the property.
3. The nomination and the dismissal of members.
4. The appointment of his deputy, of the members of the Board of Directors and of the Treasurer-- all from among the members of the Academy.
5. The changing of the statutes.

In case the President is unable to carry out his duties, they will be carried out by his deputy.

A change of the statutes and the nomination of the President's deputy requires the confirmation of the competent Ministers of the Reich. As for the draft of the budjet, and the rendering of the

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account, the provissions contained in Art 9 to 12 shall be applied.

Para. 5

The Board of Directors shall support and advise the President; it shall discuss the budget and make a preliminary examination of the rendering of the account.

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Para. 6

The academy consists of:

1. Ordinary,
2. extraordinary,
3. supporting,
4. corresponding members.

Para. 7

Members are nominated for a term of 4 years. The number of ordinary members is not to exceed 300.

The ordinary members are compelled to participate in the meetings of the Academy and, according to rules set forth by the President, to cooperate in accomplishing the goal of the Academy.

Para. 8

The financial administration of the Academy will be handled by the treasurer. Current administrative matters will be handled by a director who will have a contract with the Academy.

Para. 9

It shall be up to the President to plan the budget before the beginning of each fiscal year(Rechnungsjahr). This draft shall show and adjust all receipts andexpenditures to be expected during the fiscal year--separated according to purpose and valuation. Only those expenditures are authorized which, after careful verification, are necessary for the completion of the tasks which the Academy is to fulfill according to Law or Statute.

Before being put;into effect, the budget-plan shall be discussed by the Board of Directors.

Para. 10

The consent of the competent Ministers of the Reich is require for the budget-plan. The Reich-Minister of Justice shall receive it at a date set forth by him but not later than one month before the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Para. 11

The President shall have to account for all receipts and expenditures at the end of the fiscal year. This account shall be checked by the Board of Directors and passed on by it, with adequate comments, to the Reich Minister of Justice

Para. 12

As for the drafting and execution of the budget, for financial administration and for bookkeeping as well as for the accounting, auditing andcertification of accounting, the regulations of the Reichs budget apply.

- -

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1391-PS
Cond.

1

8 Oct. 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf. O-133 5567 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the attached is a true and correct translation of Document No 1391-PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1526-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1. Persons implicated:

   a. Dr. Hans Frank, General Governor in Poland, Reich Minister, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer.

   b. Dr. Josef Buehler, Secretary of State to General Governor, Chief of Government in Cracow.

   c. Dr. Waechter, District Governor Lwow, SS-Gruppenfuehrer.

   d. Dr. Bauer, Department Head.

2. Subject matter: Report on conditions in Ukraine.

3. Type and date of document:

   Letter written by Prof. Kubijowytsch, dated 25 February 1943 in Cracow

4. Location:

5. Summary:

   a. Mass-shootings of innocent people without trial, even children.

   b. Man-hunt for forced labor.

   c. Ill-treatment of Ukrainians.

   Note: The document referred to is the more significant, as it has been written by an Ukrainian collaborator and Quisling. If such a man dares to complain to the well-known Dr. Frank as he has done, thus incurring the gravest risks for himself and his surroundings, the facts must, it is submitted, not only be well-proven, but exceed the statements made.

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Copy

Prof. Dr. Wolodymyr Kubijowytsch,
Chairman of the Ukrainian Main Committee.

Cracow, February 1943.

To the
Governor General,
Reich Minister Dr. Frank.

Your Excellency:

Complying with your wish I send you this letter, in which I should like to state critical conditions and the painful happenings, which create especially grave conditions for the Ukrainian population within the General-Government. As to the German-Ukrainian relations and the general situation of the Ukrainian people, I have included all that in my letter, known as well to you, which I addressed to the Secretary of State Dr. Buehler as far back as December 1942. In that letter I stressed mainly the alarm of the Ukrainian population in regard to the uncertainty about their national future within the New Europe. Here I would like to quote some real happenings and add my reflections on them.

The center of these is the question: Shall the Ukrainians work successfully in favor of final victory; they must be granted the security which, while absolutely necessary to them, unfortunately does not exist. For under the present conditions the Ukrainians are neither sure of their possessions nor of their lives. The matter of reprivatisation has not yet been settled. Inhuman treatment, severe pressure to forced labor, unfounded arrests, and lastly the shootings of great numbers are happenings not too infrequent these days.

1. Question of Reprivatisation.

Of primary importance for the further shaping of German-Ukrainian relations is the problem of reprivatisation. The whole Ukrainian people have connected with the German victory in the East their hope that now all remainders of the Bolshevist Regime shall be extinguished finally.

The views of the Ukrainian people are basically those of private property and economy. The Ukrainian peasant is prepared to undergo the greatest privations and sacrifices in favor of the State, if only he be allowed to work in tranquillity; this feeling of inner tranquillity he can but gain in the knowledge that the soil on which he and his ancestors have toiled, will remain his property in the future. The Ukrainian population received with gratitude the proclamation of your Excellency of 1 August 1941 in which, you Sir, have solved this problem at its roots and have stated reprivatisation to be the general rule for the economy of the State. Now, however, the attitude of some authorities looks as if the reprivatisation would be questioned still and as if in the new social order there was no place for private property. This situation is very cleverly made use of by the hostile whispering propaganda. Especially widely has the rumor been spread that private property has not yet been reintroduced for the reason that a large action of resettlement of the Ukrainians from Gallicia to the East is to be expected.

Actions, such as measures of adjusting real property at the expense of peasant property (in the districts of Tarnopol, Rawa, Ruska, Kalusch, etc.), survey of real property of peasants (in the district

district of Czortkow) and imposing of fees for the use of land (Czortkow, Zloczow, etc.) give such rumors the appearance of probability (enclosure 1).

It is clear that for this reason there appears a great alarm and nervousness amongst the rural population which must badly influence the inclination for work and the output of agricultural production.

The uncertainty as well as all the consciously false interpretations of such measures through the whispering propaganda, could only be ended by a definite carrying out of the principle of the Proclamation mentioned.

II. Measures for finding labor.

The general nervousness is still more enhanced by the wrong methods of find labor which have been used more and more frequently in recent months. The wild and ruthless man-hunt as exercised everywhere in towns and country, in streets, squares, stations, even in churches, at night in houses, has badly shaken the feeling of security of the inhabitants. Everybody is exposed to the danger, to be seized anywhere and at any time by members of the police, suddenly and unexpectedly, and to be brought into an assembly camp. None of his relatives knows what has happened to him only months later one or the other gives news of his fate by a postcard.

I beg to mention some instances with their respective proofs:

a. During such an action a pupil in Sokol lost his life and another one was wounded (enclosure 2).

b. 19 Ukrainian workers from Galicia, all provided with identity cards, were assigned in Cracow to a transport of "Russian prisoners-of-war" and delivered into a punitive camp in Graz (enclosure 3).

c. 95 Ukrainians from Galicia, recruited for work in Germany by the labor offices in the middle of January, were sent to Pskow in Russia, via Eastern Prussia, where most of them died under distress (enclosure 4).

d. Seizure of workers under pretext of military recruitment (Zalesczyki); kidnapping schoolboys during school time (Biala Podloaska, Wlodawa, Hrubieschow) (enclosure 5).

III. Question of Personal Security.

Treatment of human beings.

Already the kind of treatment meted out to our compatriots by the lower instruments of the German authority, adds much to make the general situation more grave. The Ukrainians expected the treatment of members of those nations who fought against Germany, because they belong to a people who have never done anything against the Germans and their interests. Now every Ukrainian cannot fail to become convinced that most of the Germans do not make any distinction, and that they are accustomed to treat all peoples of the East similarily, whether friend or foe. Too often the Ukrainian is exposed to the danger, when dealing with the lower authorities, to be personally insulted, to be slandered, even to be ill-treated. Innumerable instances could be mentioned proving this sort of treatment. In the enclosure I give only a small selection of especially grave cases (enclosure 6).

Wholesale shootings.

Of much worse character are the wholesale shootings of absolutely innocent persons, such as happened in Lubycza Koroliwska and then in Lwow and Czortkow.

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In Lubycza Koroliwska, district of Rawa Ruska, 46 peasants, including 31 Ukrainians, were shot without trial (4 October 1942) (enclosure 7).

During the second half of November 1943, 28 Ukrainians were shot in Lwow, 56 in Czortkow, also without trial. (enclosure 8).

Arrests in December 1942.

In December 1942 the police undertook a cleansing action among the so-called disturbing elements, leading very soon, however, to wholesale arrests of innocent, quiet citizens. They are under arrest and in danger to lose their good health for certain, if not their life. (enclosure 9).

How acute and well founded this fear is, is proved by what happened to 6 Ukrainian girls from Kolomea, who were arrested in February 1942 and who disappeared without leaving any trace. (enclosure 10).

Revision in the St. George Cathedral, Lwow.

In connection with the cleansing action mentioned above a raid was carried out even in the St. George's cathedral in Lwow. The fact itself, especially because of the behavior of the police at this place which is sacred to the Ukrainians, produced a deep resentment and bad feelings amongst the population. This was used by hostile propaganda at once. Generally, it is pointed out that not even during the Bolshevist occupation raids took place on the hill of St. George, and that several visits by Bolshevist professors and students were always undertaken with great respect for the place and the person of the Metropolitan.

Special action against the asocial elements.

Since 15 January a special action began against the so-called asocial elements in Galicia. In the whole area about 5,000 persons were arrested. The purpose of this action was said to be the removal of those elements, who did not wish to work, were active in the black market and by so doing made the work of the authorities more difficult. This action however, did not obtain the right result, and the victims were leading personalities of the Ukrainian cultural and economic life as well as employees of several state authorities and members of the Ukrainian Aid Committee.

These wholesale arrests raised on extraordinary nervousness and anxiety among the delegates of our committee and in large spheres of the Ukrainian population.

IV. Irregular conditions and Partisan nuisance in the District of Lublin.

(This chapter deals with partisan activity and the risks to which the loyal Ukrainian population is exposed thereby. Irrevelant).

V. Collective responsibility.

General remarks.

The Ukrainian people consider as particularly painful the application of methods of collective responsibility. The large masses of the people generally have no understanding for the principle of collective responsibility; they take it as absence of justice to be punished for a deed one has neither done nor approved of. Generally, the principle of collective responsibility may be considered as justified if applied to a racial community which is homogenous. The partisan nuisance, however, is particularly spread out in the mixed Polish-Ukrainian areas, and the Ukrainian community can by no means bear any responsibility for misdeeds done by Poles. But even in areas with the almost homogenous population, as e.g. in Galicia, the Ukrainian people could only be held responsible if they were possessed of some means of executive power towards those members. To-day they have no such means.

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For the reasons stated, the application of the principle of collective responsibility against the Ukrainian people is unjust and inexpedient in its present state of organization and especially in the mixed areas. The collective responsibility often hits the leading circles in town and country whose feelings are pro-German, but who are powerless against both the Polish dissenters and against their own irresponsible hot-heads and dispairing persons.

Thus it happens that the collective responsibility which has the purpose of exterminating anti-German elements quite to the contrary annihilates or weakens positively pro-German elements and creates bad feelings and bitterness. Thus in the district of Lublin about 400 such Ukrainians perished.

We mention but some of the most convincing instances:

Wholesale shootings.

On 25 December 1942 the military police surrounded the village of Przewale, in the district of Zamose, area of Lublin, herded together a large number of Ukrainians and Poles. When the manager of the estate declared he needed the Poles for work, the Poles were set free, the Ukrainians, however, numbering 16, were shot dead; among the persons shot was a 15 years old girl, Eugenie Tybyczuk (encl. 15).

In the village of Nodosow (district of Lublin) 8 pro-German Ukrainians who had been persecuted by the Poles because of their patriotic views in pre-war time, were shot on 30 October 1942.

On 29 January 1943 in the village of Sumyn (collective community of Tarnowatka, district of Lublin) 45 Ukrainians, including 18 children between the ages of 3 and 15 were shot, and on 2 February 1943 in the villages of Pankow and Scharowola (collective community of Tarnowatka) 19 Ukrainians were shot, including 8 children, aged 1 to 13 years (encl. 16).

The greatest bitterness is created by the killing of innocent children, because the population is unable to understand that the German authorities could consent to or order such deeds.

The tragic events in Lubycza Koroliwska and Kubycza Kniazi (districts of Rawa Ruska, area of Lublin) have been mentioned above (encl. 7).

Conclusion.

The happenings in Galicia mentioned in this report have been submitted to Governor Dr. Waechter and the Department Head Dr. Bauer in writing and verbally. We repeat them herein, in order to complete the picture of the General Government.

(Rest on pages 8, 9 and 10 irrelevant.)

Cracow, 25 February 1943.

Table of Enclosures.

1. The surveying measures in the area of Czortkow.
2. The events at Sokal.
3. The behavior of the Polish employees of the labor office.
4. Minutes (fate of the Ukrainian workers in Pskow).
5. Memorandum for the files (false recruiting of workers to the Reich).
6. Memorandum for the files (ill-treatment of Ukrainians).
7. Shooting of 46 peasants in Lubycza Koroliwska, district of Rawa Ruska.
8. Shootings in Lwow and Czortkow in November 1942.
9. Arrests in Galicia in December 1942.

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10. Uncertain fate of arrested Ukrainian women students from Kolomea.
11. List of some well-known Ukrainian citizens, arrested in January 1943 in the area of Kolomea, Stryj, and Kamionka Strumilowa.
12. Arrests and shootings of persons unfit for work in the district of Sanok.
13. Anti-Ukrainian activities of persons unfit for work in the district Biljoraj.
14. Activities of partisans in the district of Biala Podlasko during the second half of the year 1942.
15. Shooting of 16 Ukrainians in the village of Przewale.
16. List of the Ukrainians shot in the village of Sumin, community of Taranwatka on 29 January 1943.

Enclosure 1.

The Surveying Measures in the District of Czortkow.

In September of last year the Chief Inspectorate of agricultural land (Hauptlandinspektion) in Czortkow was formed under the management of the former District Surveyor (Kreislandinspektor).

Employed were the engineers-surveyor Jwanenko, a Russian, and the draughtsman Bach, a Pole; further the land-surveyors from Brzezany and Tarnopol and some other German employees who were brought to Czortkow. Travelling in the district of Czortkow they drew maps showing the position of the communities with special regard to all farms and marking the better farms. About the middle of December the activities of this institution ceased, probably up till the end of April 1943. Rumor has it that German peasants to the number of 50,000 who are to be transferred from Germany into this district should be settled on these better farms.

Enclosure 2.

The Events at Sokal.

On 24 October 1942 between 13 and 14 hours, when the school boys went home from school, they were stopped by detachments of military police on the street and together with other people were formed into one unit. There was a panic as nobody knew what was going to happen to these people. People began to flee from the streets. The school boy Jaroslau MEDA who was just passing with his father, the secretary of the collective community of Parchacz also started to run. The father tried to calm him and called him back as there was no danger. A military policeman, however, saw him fleeing and shot at him wounding him fatally, so that he died in the local hospital half an hour later.

At the same time two military policemen went into the Ukrainian hostel for schoolboys and took away some boys. The others were at lunch in the dining-room and therefore remained unnoticed. In front of the schoolboys' hostel the schoolboy Wassyl KRAWTSCHUK was caught by a military policeman and wounded so seriously in the thigh by a bayonet that he had to be taken to hospital.

The student of theology Osyyp KARAWAN was severely beaten until he fainted.

The public school teacher Michael DULIBA was beaten publicly.

It is to be stressed that nobody knew that this action of collecting people was to procure workers to load carrots at the station. When the headmaster of the public school informed the manager of the local labor office by phone and asked for his help, the latter replied he had no time to spare

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for this matter at the moment. Thereafter, the headmasters of the Ukrainian schools informed the manager of the local labor office that they would put their boys at the disposal of the authorities in every case there was unforeseen and undelayable work to be done in town after having received fair warning provided no other labor was available.

Enclosure 3.

Copy

Zborow, 6 Oct. 1942

Ukrainian Aid Committee
Branch Zborow.

To the Ukrainian Main Committee in Lwow.

Department for food.

Subject: The behavior of the Polish employees of the labor office in Cracow towards our laborers.

We present the minutes prepared by our office together with Mr. Procyk LUKAS on 28 September 1942 who returned from Germany.

He reports:

Ukrainian laborers coming to Cracow, though provided with certificates and identification papers, are being transferred by the Polish employees of the labor office together with the transports of Russian civilian and brought to punitive camps.

Many Ukrainians fell victim to such Polish provocations. The situation of these people is all the more tragic, as they do not know the German language and their certificates and identification papers were destroyed by the above mentioned Polish employees.

Below we give a list of the Ukrainian laborers who are in the punitive camp in Graz as Russians and refugees:

(Follows a list of 19 names).

The situation of the above named is tragic. I was lucky to escape. With complete confidence in me and tears in their eyes they asked me to report their condition to the Committee.

signed Procyk Lukas.

Enclosure 4.

Minutes.

Michaljlo KOST, Bohdan JANIW, Iwan BARAN (son of Iwan), Iwan BARAN (son of Mykola) and Olexa CHIMJAK, all from Koniuschky, Koroliwiski, district of Komarow, were sent by the labor office for work to Germany on 12 January 1942.

They came to Pwzemysk, where they stayed for a whole week awaiting medical inspection. After the medical inspection they were joined to the transport which was to go to Germany. However, they were driven via Warsaw, East Prussia to Russia and were brought to the town of Pskow. With them were 95 Ukrainian lads from Galicia, including 18 lads from the village of Koniuschky Koroliwaki. They were accompanied by a military escort. On 28 January 1942 they arrived in Pskow. At first, they worked in the woods felling trees, later building a bath-house.

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In the beginning they received half a loaf of bread as daily ration, and later one loaf for seven persons daily, black coffee at breakfast and supper and soup at dinner time.

They never had a day off, they had to work even on Sundays. Terrible frost persisted throughout - to 58 centigrades (below zero), but the lads got no warm clothes, they worked in the clothes they had brought with them. After arriving in Pskow the workers lived in unheated huts without beds. The huts were made from wood and it was very cold there; only after two weeks were they billetted in a hall with beds, but they were unable to get warm with the blankets they had brought with them. Many of them fell ill from hunger and cold, 18 had to be taken to hospital (there was no room for several persons) where they remained for 2 to 3 weeks. The sick were refused bread, because they were said to be simulants. In the hospital the sick received 50 grammes of bread and some warm water and some soup and potatoes at about 16 hours.

Anyone unfit for work was sent away forcibly. Many escaped from the huts during the winter, one died. 13 lads from the village of Konischky Koroliwski escaped, three were arrested, and we know nothing about the others; they certainly did not return home.

5 of the above mentioned lads were declared unfit for work by a military commission and sent to Lwow and then home where they arrived completely exhausted. Of the 95 persons in the hutments in Pskow up to April, only 14 remained, 8 from the district of Jarowiw and 1 from Grodek. Those 14 persons, hungry and weak, were released to go home.

These workers received no pay.

Komarow, 22 April 1942.

Confirmed by signature: Mychajlo Kost,
Bohdan Janiw,
Iwan Baran.

Enclosure 5.

Memorandum for the files.

In November of last year a inspection of all males of the age groups 1910 to 1920 was ordered in the area of Zaleschozyki (district of Czortkow). After the men had appeared for inspection, all those who were chosen were arrested at once, loaded into trains and sent to the Reich. Such recruiting of laborers for the Reich also took place in other areas of this district. Following some interventions the action was then stopped.

The labor office in Biala Podlaska carried out the recruiting for work of the students at the commercial college. When the officials recruited more students than ordered, the main doors and doors to the class-rooms were locked; consequently a panic amongst the students broke out, and even some students fled through the windows.

Similar events occurred in Wlodawa and Hrubieschow in consequence of which the schools were closed for some time.

Enclosure 6.

Memo for the files.

Re: Ill-treatment of Ukrainians.

a. On 11 November 1942 Irene MALASCHTSCHUK, a public school girl working in a German food store in Czortkow, was, whilst working (attending to German

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customers) hit in the face several times by a Security Policeman without any reason whatsoever. When questioned why he did it, she received the answer: because you did not pay any special attention to me.

b. In September 1942 a meeting took place in Chodorow in the presence of the District Farmer of Stryj, the District Agricultural Expert, the Chairman of the Ukrainian Aid Committee, the Land Commissioner, the District Farmer, the Charman of the Delegation in Chodorow, and mayors and bailiffs of the district of Chodorow concerning the delivery quotas. During the discussion of the quota action the District Farmer said that the communities of Hranky, Kuty, and Bortniky had not delivered their ordered quota of vegetables, then he ordered the Mayor of Hranky, Kuty to come up and hit him in the face in front of the assembly.

c. The chief of the price control office in Zloczow, H. Mok, who personally controls the delivery of foodstuffs into the town, stopped a woman on the way who was carrying a few kilos of carrots. Mr. Mok ordered his interpreter, a Jew, to search the woman; the Jew did it in such a manner as to offend the dignity of a human being and of the woman.

d. The District Farmer Benzin in Biala Polaska shot at innocent Ukrainian peasants from the villages of Polenow and Nosow, whilst on duty on 30 July 1942, two of whom died. Benzin was arrested, but the event caused great indignation in the whole area.

e. On 9 August 1942 the Ukrainian student Iwan WOWTSCHYSCHYN was beaten without any reason whatsoever by a Polish railroad policeman on the station in Przemysl; when the student tried to defend himself, he was fatally wounded with the bayonet.

Generally, there are strong complaints all over the country about the way Polish members of the railroad police treated Ukrainians.

Enclosure 7.

Shooting of 46 peasants in Lubycza, district of Rawa Ruska.

In the early morning on Sunday, 4 October 1942, some groups of the Special Service detachments, stationed near Belsez, came to the village of Lubycza Koroliwska and Kubysca Kniazi and called out all male villagers. The men were convinced that it was a matter of some urgent work for the village and obligingly hurried to the place of assembly. There they were formed in rank and file and requested to name 2 saboteurs within two minutes, otherwise every fifth man would be shot. As, however, no acts of sabotage had been committed in the village, no saboteurs could be named. Then, 45 men and 1 woman were chosen from the crowd and shot dead in two groups in the presence of their relatives, viz. in Lubycza Koroliwsak and Kubycza Kniazi.

Amongst the 46 shot were 31 Ukrainians.

The pretence for these tragic mass-shootings was a fire which occurred in the stables of the said Special Service detachments near Belsez during the night of 3-4 October, when 3 horses were said to have perished. Probabl this fire was set alight by the carelessness of the stable-boys and was extinguished at once.

The community of Lubysza Koroliwska has been known as one of the most loyal of the whole district. The very same day (4 October 1942) the Governor of the province of Galicia, during a celebration in Lwow, specially mentioned the community as one conscious of their duties regarding the delivery of their quotas; this was officially published (Lwiwski Wisti) (Lemberger Nachrichten 6 October 1942).

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The village Kubycza is 8 km. away from the place where the fire took place. The above mentioned stable is not within the village boundaries of Lubycza Koroliwska.

It should be noted here that in spite of repeated assurances given by the District Captain (Kreishauptmann) the injured families in Lubysza Koroliwska have so far not received any compensation.

Enclosure 8.

As a reprisal for the shooting of a member of the German police in Lwow who was killed by an unknown perpetrator in the second half of November 1942, 28 Ukrainians were shot in Lwow, and 56 in Czortkow who were at the time in prison in these towns. Nobody was told the reason for the shooting, and the shootings in Czortkow were carried out in broad day-light before the eyes of the frightened population. Among the persons shot were many suffering from typhoid who were taken from the hospital whilst unconscious, loaded on to trucks, and taken to the place of execution.

These shootings were to be considered as reprisals against the so-called "Bandera" group. Among the persons shot were elderly citizens who had no connection whatever with the activities of this group, as for instance Dr. Olexa KOSSAK, lawyer from Kolomea, engineer Andrij PJASECKYJ, head-gamekeeper in Janiw near Lwow all of whom had been vouched for not only by myself and Dr. Kost PANKISKYJ, but by Reich Germans as well.

Enclosure 9.

Arrests in Galicia in December 1942.

In December 1942 the police made arrests among the so-called restless elements.

In the whole province of Galicia arrests were made, especially among the young people among whom followers of the partisans were looked for. On this occasion a number of elderly citizens were arrested, who were but vaguely connected with the suspects. Thus, for instance, the owners of houses where the suspect lived as a lodger were arrested as well as guests present in the house at the time of arrest. On interventions by the representatives of the Ukrainian Main Committee in Lwow the police answered in order to release the persons arrested by mistake. Since then 2½ months have passed and the persons arrested by mistake are still in prison. They are treated there as criminals and are not certain of their lives.

A typical example of this is the fact that 50 Ukrainians died of misery and hunger in the prison in Czortkow. The Ukrainian Aid Committee in Czortkow tried to obtain a permit to send food to the prisoners, but without success; although the commander of the police agreed, the prison-commander insisted that the command of the Lwow police had to grant permission.

Enclosure 10.

Uncertain fate of arrested Ukrainian women students.

On 5 February 1942, 6 Ukrainian women students and school girls from Kolomea were arrested and in the spring sent on to Czortkow. Since then their relatives are unable to obtain any news about their fate.

The personal date of the arrested:

(follow 6 names together with names of respective parents and date and place of birth).

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Enclosure 11.

List

of some well-known Ukrainian citizens, members of the Ukrainian Aid Committee and employees of the State Administration, the Self-Government and the Economic Authorities, also of the old men and students who were arrested in January 1943 in the districts of Kolomea, Stryj, and Komionka Strumilowa.:

(follows names by localities.)

Enclosure 12.

Arrests and shootings of persons unfit for work in the District of Sanok.

During the period from 18 to 24 January 1943 about 300 persons were arrested in the neighborhood of Sanok in accordance with lists compiled some time before by the local mayors on orders of the authorities. Some of them were soon set free, but the fate of the rest is unknown to us and their families. The shootings which are daily taking place on the Jewish cemetery promise no good.

On 17 and 18 January 1943 many persons from the districts Sanok and Jaslo were arrested in the station in Tarnow whilst riding in the direction of Cracow; so far their families have no news about their fate. Thus, for instance, 4 persons were arrested from the village of Losie, district Jaslo, viz.:

(follow 4 names and addresses).

One of them went to see a doctor in Cracow, the others were on business trips to Warsaw.

On 18 January 1943, 14 persons who were unfit for work were shot together with 80 Jews in Ustrzyki Dolne; they were buried together in a ditch. Among these 14 were old men and invalids, for instance from Jastswyska: Iwan LESYK, 68-70 years old, invalid of the Austrian Army who worked as a tiler, Jurko SCHKRABAK and his wife, both about 70 years of age, and 3 other unknown persons, a female beggar from Ustrzky called "HAMSYMKA". We do not know the names of the other people shot. It should be pointed out that the Ukrainians celebrated a second Christmas evening on that day called "Schtschedryj Wetschir".

As this holiday is celebrated by the Ukrainians with great piety, the shootings of these innocent people on this holy day caused great indignance and embitterment. These events depress the Ukrainian population. The view is current that now the shootings of the Jews come to an end those of the Ukrainians begin. The case of Ustrzyki is commented upon as follows: The Germans do not care about any non-German sanctity and holidays, they even shoot Ukrainians on the Ukrainian "Schtschedryj Wetschir" (the case in Ustrzyki).

The Ukrainian population is suspicious of all orders given by the German authority and even keep away from the soup kitchens, for fear that those in need may be considered as beggars and shot.

Enclosure 13.

Anti-Ukrainian activities of partisans in the District of Bilgoraj.

(Irrelevant).

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Enclosure 14.

Activities of partisans in the district of Biala Podlaska during the second half of 1942.

(Irrelevant).

Enclosure 15.

Shooting of 16 Ukrainians in Przewala.

On 17 December 1942 the population of Zubowice, district of Tyschowce was moved away and racial Germans were settled in their place. The Polish population of Zubowice, warned the day before by a certain Kolesche of the coming evacuation fled, but the Ukrainians stayed and were evacuated to the little town of Tyszowce and its suburbs, with the help of the representatives of the Ukrainian Aid Committee. This evacuation affected 128 Ukrainian families, 486 persons in all.

Some days later a few farms in Zubowice and the surrounding country as far as the village of Przewale were burnt down. It is obvious that these fires were started by escaped Poles who hid in the forests or the neighboring Polish villages, for all farms burnt down belonged to Poles prior to the evacuation; the Ukrainians who were evacuated in an organized manner and went willingly to destinations far off, viz. Zamlynie and Dubyna, were certainly not interested in burning down farms in Zubowice, particularly not their own farms.

As reprisal the arrests in Zamlynie and the shooting of persons in the village Przewale, near Zobuwice, were carried out on 24 December 1942. This village is inhabited by 337 Poles and only 122 Ukrainians. On intervention by the Local Farm Administrator Poles have been separated and released from amongst the people arrested at random, the remaining Ukrainians, however, among them the 58 years old Ukrainian teacher and trustee of the Aid Committee in Zamosc, Banda ONOFER, and his 75 years old mother-in-law Marie REWUS were shot. The names of the other Ukrainians who were shot are: (follows a list of 10 names including one of a persons aged 80 years).

Enclosure 16.

List of the Ukrainians shot on 29 January 1943 in the village of Sumin community of Taranwatka.

(Follows a list of 45 names, giving family state, age, and remarks. Remarks to No. 16: Wounded, in hospital, to No. 19: Village Mayor, to No. 31: Wounded, in hospital, No's: 39 & 45: wounded, in hospital.)

Total 8 men, 19 women, 18 children.
The delegate: Pastor Matwijtschuk.

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List of Ukrainians shot 2 February 1943 in the villages of Pankow and Scharowola.

(Follows a list of 19 names, giving family state, age and remarks. Remarks to No's.: 4, 14, 15, 16, 17: Wounded).

Total 4 men, 7 women, 8 children. In the village Pankow 5 Poles have been shot. In the village Scharowola 6 Poles have been shot.

Delegation Ukrainian Aid Committee Tomascho Lubelsko.
Delegate: Matwijtschuk.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1526-PS

23 November 1945.

I, J. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, 1st Lt, AUS, 0886354, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1526-PS.

J. WALTER ROTHSCHILD
1st Lt., 0886354.

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PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233 PS-4 OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

FRANK's DIARY - Abteilungsleitersitzungen 1939/40
(Meetings of Departmental Chiefs in 1939/40)

Minutes of the 1st conference of the Departmental Chiefs on the 2nd December 1939.

Page 3,
line 4-13

The condemning to death of an archbishop and bishop gives cause to the fundamental observation that a total war against any kind of resistance is being waged in the Government General. The two bishops have been condemned quite rightly, because arms were found in their possession. If, despite that they were pardoned to hard labor, then certain other considerations were the cause for that. Reports by the press concerning the shooting of Jews are not desirable because such reports would intimidate the Jews.

Minutes of the 2nd conference of the Departmental Chiefs on the 8th December 1939.

Page 4,
par. 1 and 2.

The question of forced labor for the Jews could not be solved satisfactorily from one day to the other. Prerequisite for this would be the card indexing of the male Jews from 14 to 50 years of age. In this it had to be ascertained which trade the Jews had so far carried on, because just in those territories the Jews had had various skilled trades, and it would be a loss if this manpower would not be usefully exploited. To do this, sweeping planning is necessary. For the time being the Jews had to be gathered in columns and had to be employed wherever there was a pressing need. It is the task of the chief of the district to determine these needs.

The police was beeing reenforced by 4 police batallions. The commitment would be such that each government section was to receive one batallion. Moreover, it was ordered that the police batallions in the Gouvernment General would be relieved and interchanged from time to time with batallions from home. Already before Xmas the relief of 4 batallions would take place. No insecurity would result.

Page 7,

2 last paragraphs.

Govenor DR. LASCH called attention to the fact that the order of the Govenor General regarding the institution of compulsory work provided that

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PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233 PS OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(cont.)

Poles from their 18th year upward were to be conscripted for compulsory labor. A regulation of the age groups from 14 to 18 would also be desirable. One should not neglect the danger that particularly the youth of this age group in high schools could become a source of national resistance.

Govenor General Reich Minister DR. FRANK orders the preparation of a supplementary decree, according to which the compulsory labor was to be extended to the age groups from 14 to 18.

Meeting of Departmental Chiefs at the Bergakademie (Academy for mines).
Friday, 10th May 1940

page 23, par.1 Then the Govenor General deals with the problem of the Compulsory Labor Service of the Poles. Upon the demands from the Reich it has now been decreed that compulsion may be exercised in view of the fact that sufficient manpower was not voluntarily available for service inside the German Reich. This compulsion means the possibility of arrest of male and female Poles. Because of these measures a certain disquietude had developed which, according to individual reports, was spreading very much, and which might produce difficulties everywhere. General Field-marshal GOERING some time ago pointed out in his long speech the necessity to deport into the Reich a million workers. The supply so far was 160,000. However, great difficulties had to be overcome. Therefore it would be advisable to consult the district and town chiefs in the execution of the compulsion, so that one could be sure from the start that this action would be reasonably successful. The arrest of young Poles when leaving church service of the cinema would bring about an everincreasing nervosity of the Poles. Generally speaking, he had no objections at all if the rubbish, capable of work yet often loitering about, would be snatched from the streets. The best method for this hower, would be the organization of a raid, and it would be absolutely justifiable to stop a Pole in the street and to question him what he was doing, where he was working etc.

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PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233 PS OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(cont.)

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233 PS

25 November 1945

I, ERNST M. COHN Pfc. 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial-translation of Document Nr. 2233 PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc. 33925738

Page 171, 1st paragraph

Cracau

Wednesday, 6 March 1940

1000 Conference with MINISTERIALDIREKTOR DR. BUEHLER

1050 Conference with BANKDIREKTOR DR. PAERSCH
1100 Conference with REICHSHAUPTAMTSLEITER DR. FRAUENDORFER

REICHSHAUPTAMTSLEITER DR. FRAUENDORFER reports that 73,000 Polish workers have now been sent to the Reich. At present, one still has a daily rate of transfer of 4,000 men. DR. FRAUENDORFER reports further about the organisations in factories. It is as simple as possible. He inspected on Monday several factories in Warsaw, and he could only conform that they perform excellently, even where technical installations are concerned. By now, kitchens have been installed everywhere. Further one has cared for the necessary portions of soap, 5,000 sets of under-clothes and linen, 32,000 kilograms of flour, 4,000 kilograms beef and pork and other goods were distributed.

Saturday, 16 March 1943

Page 216 12th line from bottom to end of page.218

1830 Conference with Ambassador von WUEHLISCH

Ambassador von WUEHLISCH Reports that the work for the removal of the VEIT-STOSS-ALTAR to NUERNBERG has now been concluded. Actually the church has received by that a better appearance, considering space.

Ambassador von WUEHLISCH reports further that the former Ambassador WYSOCKI has requested, to be received again by the Governor General. The acting (z.D.) Ambassador von BLEMELIN was requested, to submit a request for his transfer into the service of the General Government.

In the question of the Polish aid committee for the needy, it was written by the Security Service (SD) to Mr. ARLT and also pointed out that the leader of this organization, Prince RADZIWILL, participated in the Silesian uprising at the time that he supported KORFANTY, and made disparaging remarks about the Reich. He, Ambassador von WUEHLISCH, has requested Mr. ARLT, to be very careful in this affair, before one removes Prince RADZIWILL from the aid committee, because such an action could under certain circumstances have unpleasant consequences. Here, in any case, the permission of the Governor General is needed

The so-called Polish Government in ANGERS, has worked out a White Book about the archdioceses of POSEN and GNESEN.

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H1226 - 0029

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
CONTINUED.

The Governor General remarks that he talked in Berlin with the papal NUNCIO about this question. He got the impression from the conversation that much is said about the treatment of the churches, and apparently one tries to push offmuch to the General Government, for which the latter does not have to take the blame.

Ambassador von WUEHLISCH considers it appropriate that these and similar questions should be discussed in Berlin. Such negotiations should go via the foreign office.

The Governor General remarks that he had long negotiations in Berlin with the representatives of the Reichministry for Finance and the Reichministry for Food. One has made the urgent demand there that Polish farm workers should be sent to the Reich in greater numbers. He has made the statement in Berlin that he, if it is demanded from him, could naturally exercise force in such a manner, that he has the police surround a village and get the men and women, in question, out by force, and then send them to Germany. But one can also work differently, besides these police measures, by retaining the unemployment compensation of these workers in question.

Ambassador von WUEHLISCH then comes to talk about a certain border violation at the Soviet border. Requested by the Reichministry of Finance and the OKW, representations have been made in Moskow, apparently for the reason that the Soviet border guards always use firearms immediately. It has been suggested, to take care of such incidents at once locally. The deputy Foreign Kommissar POTEMKIN has made the suggestion, to appoint liaison officers from both sides for this work. The liaison staff Russia (VERBINDUNGSSTAB RUSSLAND) is to function as central agency. The Governor General does not consider this method appropriate and believes that the General Government should also be included. He requests Ambassador von WUEHLISCH to get in touch with state secretary Dr. BUEHLER about this question. This question does not only affect the Armed Forces, but also for instance the custom administration; therefore for instance representatives of the Ministry of Finance must also participate.

Ambassador von WUEHLISCH reminds that the customs officials are subordinated to the Armed Forces.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

15 November 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt. (JG) USNR 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2233-PS

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg) USNR
391590

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2233-C
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL PS

from: Frank Diaries, 1940 Vol. IV
Oct-Dec, p. 943, 4th-6th lines,
p. 946, 1st-3rd lines, 21st-30th lines
p. 1158, 2nd par. to p. 1159. 4 th line

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page 943, 4th-6th lines
10/7/40

The Governor-General then addresses the assembly with the following words:

My dear Comrades!

page 946, lines 1-3, 21-30
10/7/40

.....There are so few of us here that no one can actually really conceal himself. Everybody has to fear that the spotlight will now and then rest on him .....

.....It is clear that education will perhaps still be necessary here and there; furthermore, it is clear that this open-minded comradeship, this common spirit of close contact finds its counter-part in the unstinted observation of authority in inner office relations. We cannot permit the offices to become 5 o'clock tea rooms. But, of course, our position as Germans here must be such that the lowest of us is still far above the highest Pole in this room . . .

page 1158, 2nd par. to p. 1159 4th line

.....And another thing was told me by the Fuehrer in all seriousness, a few days ago; that the old Japanese proverbs:-after the war tighten your helmet strap -- should retain its validity. Comrades, never again shall we be a weak Reich. The Armed Forces will represent the crown of community education, Just as the NSDAP is the crown of social, political and ideological leadership, so the Armed Forces will be the essence of military training, of the proud and immaculate bearing of our people. And you can say: you took part in it as soldiers. I am very happy about this hour of the Armed Forces, for it joins us all together. Some of you left their mothers, their parents at home, others their wives, their brides, their brothers, their children. In all these weeks, they will be thinking of you, saying to themselves: my God, there he sits in Poland where there are so many lice and Jews, perhaps he is hungry and cold, perhaps he is afraid to write.. It would not be a bad idea then to send our dear ones back home a picture, and tell them: well now, there are not so many lice and Jews any more, and conditions here in the Government General have changed and improved somewhat already. Of course, I could not eliminate all lice and Jews in only one year's time. (public amused) But in the course of time, and above all, if you help me, this end will be attained. After all, it is not necessary for us to accomplish everything within a year and right away, for what would otherwise be left for those who follow us to do?

**---

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
of DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

10 November 1945

I, WALTER R. SELIGSON, 1st Lt., Ord. O-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpts from Document No. 2233-PS.

Walter R. Seligson,
1st. Lt., Ord. O-1558904

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C V 1941 Oct-Dec

CABINET SESSION

Tuesday 16 December 1941 in the Government Building at Krakow

* * *

Speech of the Governor General Closing the Session

* * *

Page 76, line 10 to Page 77 line 33

As far as the Jews are concerned, I want to tell you quite frankly, that they must be done away with in one way or another. The Fuehrer said once: should united Jewry again succeed in provoking a world-war, the blood of not only the nations, which have been forced into the war by them, will be shed, but the Jew will have found his end in Europe. I know, that many of the measures carried out against the Jews in the Reich, at present, are being criticized. It is being tried intentionally, as is obvious from the reports on the morale, to talk about cruelty, harshness, etc. Before I continue, I want to beg you to agree with me on the following formula: We will principally have pity on the German people only, and nobody else in the whole world. The others, too had no pity on us. As an old National-Socialist, I must say: This war would only be a partial success, if the whole lot of Jewry would survive it, while we would have shed our best blood in order to save Europe. My attitude towards the Jews will, therefore, be based only on the expectation that they must disappear. They must be done away with. I have entered negotiations to have them deported to the East. A great discussion concerning that question will take place in Berlin in January, to which I am going to delegate the State-Secretary Dr. BUEHLER. That discussion is to take place in the Reich-Security Main-Office with SS-Lt. General ("Obergruppenfuehrer") Heydrich. A great Jewish migration will begin, in any case.

But what should be done with the Jews? Do you think they will be settled down in the "Ostland", in villages ("Siedlungdoerfer")? This is what we were told in Berlin: Why all this bother? We can do nothing with them either in the "Ostland" nor in the "Reichkommissariat". So, liquidate them yourself.

Gentlemen, I must ask you to rid yourself of all feeling of pity. We must annihilate the Jews, wherever we find them and wherever it is possible, in order to maintain there the structure of the Reich as a whole. This will, naturally, be achieved by other methods, than those pointed out by Bureau Chief Dr. Hummel. Nor can the judges of the Special Courts be made responsible for it, because of the limitations of the frame work of the legal procedure. Such outdated views cannot be applied to such gigantic and unique events. We must find at any rate, a way which leads to the goal, and my thoughts are working in that direction.

The Jews represent for us also extra-ordinarily maligant gluttons. We have now approximately 2,500,000 of them in the general government, perhaps with the Jewish mixtures and everything that goes with it, 3,500,000 Jews. We cannot shoot or poison those 3,500,000 Jews, but we shall nevertheless be able to take measures, which will lead, somehow, to their annitilation, and this in connection with the gigantic measures to be determined in discussions from the Reich. The general government must become free of Jews, the same as the Reich. Where and how this is to be achieved is a matter for the offices which we must appoint and create here. Their activities will be brought to your attention in due

course.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS C V 1941 Oct-Dec.

Nov. 27, 1945.

I,WILLARD E. SKIDMORE, Lt.(jg) USNR, 381590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 2233-PS C V 1941 Oct-Dec.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg) USNR.
381590

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Ex. 283

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS-E
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Frank Diary 1942

Cabinet session in Cracow on 24 August 1942

Cabinet session in the Great Conference Room of the Government Building in Cracow
Monday, 24 August 1942

Subject: A new Plan for seizure and for food (Ernaehrung) of the General Gouvernement.

written in 3 Copies:

1. Office of the Governor General
2. State Secretary Dr. Boepple
3. District Court Judge (Oberlandesgerichtsrat) Dr. Weh

List of those present at the session of 24 August 1942

The Governor General
State Secretary KRUEGER
State Secretary DR. BOEPPLE
GENERAL BECKER
SCHOENGARTH
KOBUSCH
DR. WENDLER
DR. SIEBERT
DR. RADTKE
PLODECK
TETZNER
NAUMANN
DR. EISSFELDT
DR. GSCHLIESSER
OHLENBUSCH
WATZKE
BAUDER
GERTEIS
DR. BREITHAUPT
DR. PAERSCH
DR. WEH
DR. SCHULTE-WISSERMANN
DR. WOHLRAB
NEUMANN
DR. BEHR
BETTE
RAUBER
EDEN
NEUMANN
DR. ZEISNER
WINKLER
GRAFMANN
GAREIS
DR. ODENTHAL
PIETSCHMANN
KRAHMER
SCHUBERT
COLONEL FISCHER
REITZ
MAJOR DR. HERRMANN
CAPT. BEHRINGER
VERWALTUNGSRAT KORFF
VON DAZUR
VOGEL
DR. NESS
TOPF
BLAUER

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
CONT'D

Begin of the Session at 4 p.m.

The Governor General opens the meeting with the following words:

Gentlemen,

I have called you together today with special speed and emphasis in order to acquaint you with a measure which is unusually important and decisive for all the work in the General Gouvernement in the year to come. What I tell you, I tell you instrictest confidence. I call your attention to the fact that every word which leaks out of this meeting unofficially might mean a tremendous damage to our country.

A few days ago a meeting with the Reich Marshal took place in Berlin. The Reich Marshal had the reports concerning the almost catastrophic developments in the food situation in Germany. According to all confidential reports of the police as well as of the Gauleiter, which, as he expressed himself, also confirmed by his own experiences, the situation is as follows: unless a considerable improvement in the food situation in Germany can be achieved in a short time, serious consequences as to the health of the people, especially the German working people would result. In hundreds of thousands of sick cases one can already see the tragic consequences not only of this food shortage but also a deterioration of foodstuffs which endangers health. That is especially true to the quality of bread which has been distributed to the German people within the last few weeks: this leads to the most serious health disorders.

A serious situation, therefore, has arisen since Germany not only has to feed herself but also a large proportion of other European people. We must also take care that in the months to come and during the coming winter sufficient food will be distributed to the German people that they will be able to withstand the great nervous strain of the coming months in every case.

Under these circumstances you probably will not be surprised that the saying now has become true: Before the German people are to experience starvation, the occupied territories and their people shall be exposed to starvation. In this moment therefore we here in the General Gouvernement must also have the iron determination to help the Great German people, our fatherland.

Germany had almost sufficient rye to tie them over until the new harvest but not sufficient wheat. In large ports of Germany, therefore, no more wheat can be distributed in the near future. We therefore must aid the fatherland until the begining of the new wheat harvest.

The General Gouvernement therefore must do the following: The General Gouvernement has taken on the obligation to send 500 000 tons bread granis to the fatherland in addition to the foodstuffs already being delivered for the relief of Germany or consumed here by troops of the armed forces, Police or SS. If you compare this with our contributions of last year you can see that this means a six fold increase over that of last year's contribution of the General Gouvernement.

The new demand will be fulfilled exclusively at the expense of the foreign population. It must be done cold-bloodedly and with-

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out pity; for this contribution of the General Gouvernement is still more important this year since the occupied Eastern territories - Ukraine and Ostland - will not yet be able to make an important contribution toward the relief of Germany's food problem. Even if a million tons of bread granis could be delivered from Ostland and Ukraine, it would in the face of Germany's food situation be only a "drop in the bucket".

For this reason I wanted to acquaint you, Gentlemen, here in this governmetal session with the decisions which I have made known today to the Party member NAUMANN. You will essentially find an additional increase of the quota of foodstuffs to be shipped to Germany and new regulations for the feeding of the population; especially of the Jews and of the Polish population, whereby, if possible, the provisioning of the working people, especially of those working for German interests, shall be maintained.

The step which we are taking together today, is one of the most decisive ones, because it will surely have certain consequences as to the internal order of this country the January or February of next year. These consequences have to be accepted, because before the German people be starved, others, as a matter of course, must undergo the same.

I first of all give the word to Party member Naumann, who will give you a general report about this problem.

NAUMANN, President of the Main Department for Food and Agricultural:

Governor General, Gentlemen!
At the begining of July during the last session of the government, I acquainted you with the food budget of the year 42/43. I hoped that this budget would be adequate. The governor general, in order to increase the high goal that was originally set in the General Gouvernement, had decreed martial law for the harvest time (ERNTE/USNAHMEZUSTAND) in order to drain even the last possibilities for the execution of the seizure (of the harvest).
Previously we concluded conferences with the Reich food Ministry. We had included the shipments which according to the then prevailing interpretation were to be delivered by the General Gouvernement, in the food budget, and could hope to reach the harvest of 1943 without friction. Meanwhile a message from State Secretary Backe as well as a message from Reich Marshal Goering has arrived, and the Governor General has ordered that all requirements of the Reich are from now on to be fulfilled under all circumstances.
Out of this situation the following needs arise:

1. Grain

After exact considerations the grain quota is raised 25 %, that is, from 960 000 tons to 1,2 milliom tons. The dry measure (METZE) of self-feeders, which was 30 kg per head per year, will raised to 50 kg per head per year. This means: Self-feeder - there total 8.8 million persons in the General Gouvernement who heretofore could eat two bushels and 20 kg of bread grain per year - will in the future eat two bushels per year. By this means it will be possible cause an increase in the dry measure

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from 160 000 tons to 264 000 tons. This is the burden which we shall place upon and must place upon Polish and Ukrainian agriculture.
On the other hand, I gave an estimated total requirement of 670 000 tons of bread grain for the General Gouvernement in the food budget of early July. The requirements of the Reich make it necessary that exceptional savings be carried out in the interest of absolute fulfillment of Reich deliveries.
The feeding of a Jewish population, estimated heretofore at 1,5 million, drops off to an estimated total of 300 000 Jews, who still work for German interests as craftsmen or otherwise. For these the Jewish rations, including certain special allotments which have proved necessary for the maintenance of working capacity, will be retained. The other Jews, a total of 1,2 million, will no longer be provided with foodstuffs.
Non-German normal consumers will receive, from 1 January 1943 to 1 March 1943, instead of 4,2 kg bread per month, 2,8 kg; from 1 March 1943 to 30 July 1943 the total bread ration for these non-German normal consumers will be cancalled.
Those entitled to be supplied (VERSORGUNGSBERECHTIGTEN) are composed as follows. We estimate that 3 million persons come into consideration as war workers, the A- and B-card holders and their kin, and that somewhat more than 3 million persons are non-German normal consumers, who do not work directly or indirectly in the interests of Germany. The war workers, A- and B-card holders and their families, about 3 million persons, will however continue to be supplied, up to the harvest of 1943, at the prevailing rates,
Furthermore, savings will be brought about in the sphere of seed grain in such a way that seed grain will be issued for general seed grain needs only when the farm (Betrieb) delivers for it, in excers of its quota, on equal amount of food grain.
Rations of oats for feed to those who own horses in their professions must be reduced to a great extent. Unfortunately a certain portion of oats will also fall away which heretofore was placed at the disposal of the main forestry department for the horses with which the urgent transport of wood was carried out.
Extensive restrictions will be carried out in Manufacturing and finishing plants, which will take effect in the food sphere. Also special allotments, as we carried them out last year during the winter months in Warsaw, Radom, Cracow, etc. cannot be carried out this winter. By this measure a saving of 115 000 tons of bread grain will be attained.
When the above mentioned increased quota will be brought in 100%, it will be possible to maimta in a new food balance in the grain sector. Every amount which is missing from a 100% achievement of the total quota takes the form of a further reduction, first of all for the 3 million non-German normal consumers who do not work in the interest of Germany. In case the seizure and collection of the dry measure should even them create certain difficulties, this will have [illegible] an effect on the family members of war workers working in the interests of Germany and on A- and B-card holders. The Main Department for Food and Agriculture will try, however , not take these last measures if the acquisition to some extent brings about the result we all hope from it.

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2. Potatoes

also here the changed potato quota must be raised 25 percent, that is, from 1,2 million to 1,5 million tons. It is planned that war workers and A-andB-card holders will again receive, as during last year, 3,5 double-bushels of potatoes which they can use for themselves and the members of their families. For Germans 2 double-bushels per head per year are planned, for the 7 main cities of the General Government, 1 double-bushel per person. Before supplying the main cities with potatoes, the requirements and quotas of factory potatoes must be primarily secured. Only then, when this securing has been made, will potatoes be issued to the main-city population at the rate of a double-bushel per head. This precautionary measure has the purpose above all of seeing to it that enough alcohol can be produced, first of all to maintain equality amounts (Praemienmengen) and secondly to have enough alcohol available for other important purposes.

3. Meat

also in the domain of meat a 25% quota increase takes place, so that the new Reich contributions can be fulfilled. The now almost completely accomplished registry of cattle aids the seizure. We hope to be able to achieve, with what are considerable encroachments in themselves, that the 400 grams per month for non-German normal consumers can be issued. Nevertheless the situation can arise that at certain times here and there the 400 grams per month may for once not be issued, but less must be given, since here also the deliveries to the armed forces and the Reich contributions have priority.

These drastic measures can only succeed when the following prerequisites can be created and/or maintained. Every ration increase for war workers, A-andB-card holders or members of their families must be refused. Just a short time ago the armament inspection requested from me an increase of rations. Furthermore requests have come in to raise the insufficient rations of the Drohobycz oil region. In the face of the serious food situation in which the General Gouvernement finds itself, ration quota increases for these groups of workers, and the members of their families as well, cannot be carried out.

New ration applicants can under no circumstances be accepted any more. This means: New industries, new construction projects or major enterprises cannot be satisfied with supplementary, insofar as a need is created by new masses of workers, unless the Reich makes available and allows an amount to be deflected which corresponds to the requisements of the additional masses of workers, from those supplies which we have to deliver to the Reich.

The bouns amounts approved by the Main Department of Economies and Monopoly must be delivered without fail. Beyond that new bonus goods must be made available due to the raising of quotas of the main Department of Food and Agriculture. If it is not possible to secure cigarettes, liquor, textiles, and earlier bonus goods, I request that salt be also fully counted into the bonus drive now,

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this means that, starting immediately, the total salt ration is to be provided in the cities through food cards and on farms through bonus certificates.

Proposed resettlement projects, such as are planned, according to reports from the Department Leaders of Lemberg and Lublin, must in my opinion be postponed, for the sake of a frictionless procurement and effecting of the harvest for the coming year.

The securing of all depots and food processing plants as well as their transport facilities must be assured, as otherwise irreplaceable losses result which mean a further burdening of the food budget. I have had maps, made of all districts (Kreise) on which the depots have all been drawn in. I request that the necessary measures be taken on the part of the police that these depots, which are in the cities of the hungering masses above all at times when the restrictions are carried out, should be strictly guarded, so that the meager supplies which we have until the new harvest should not be destroyed by sabotage or arson.

The still outstanding price adjustment of various products in the district of Galicia to the price level of the old General Gouvernement must be carried out at once. Furthermore the strong inroads upon the substance of farm establishments caused by the raising of quotas undoubtedly involues damage which will have unfavorable results on the procurement of the 1943 harvest.

Finally it must be determined at the beginning of November whether the martial law for the harvest period, which has been proclaimed up to 30 November, must be extended to 30 December. Martial law for the harvest period has been extended to all products which are to be raised.

The planned quota increase and reduction of ration quantities must be kept secret under all circumstances and may be published only at that time which the Main Department forFood and Agriculture considers proper. Should the reduction of ration quantities and the increase of quotas become known earlier, extremely noticeable disturbances in the seizure would take place. The mass of the Polish population would then go to the land and would become a supplementary competitor of our requisitioning agencies. Should the quota increase become known prematurely, the winter sowing and work of procurement would suffer noticable damage. We have therefore decided first to have the winter planting in the ground and then to announce the quota increase.

In the realm of food the General Gouvernement has lived through serious and difficult times during the last 3 years. However, I believe that the coming year 1942-43 will be the hardest in the food sector. My co-workers and I will do everything to master the situation under the given circumstances.

The Governor General.

Gentlemen! You have heard the very serious presentation of President Neumann. You will also derive therefrom that every debate about the figures or measures announced by him would be completely superfluous and actually entirely harm-

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ful to the matter. For every debate would give rise to the illusion that perhaps some other method would be possible.

I must point out that some sectors of the administration will feel this very keenly. In the first place the police will feel this, for it will have to deal, if I may say so, with an increased activity of the black market and a neglect of food customs. I will gladly give the police extraordinary powers so that they can overcome, these difficulties.

The economy will feel it. The decrease of work rendered will become feld in all sectors, brauches and regious. I also assume that our transport system will feel it too. In view of the worsening living conditions an extraordinary hardship will set in for railroad workers and other categories; as the prerious quantities of food were already not enough. The monopolies will feel it through a decrease of their incomes, as the amounts of potatoes available for the production of vodka will be less.

The Germans in this area shall not feel it. We wish in spite of this new plan to see to it that the supplies for Germans will be maintained. Also the Wehrmacht and other encamped units in this area shall not feel it. We hope that it will be possible for us to keep up the whole quotas here.

To help in this necessity there is a corresponding measure, namely that the supervision of persons travelling from the General Gouvernement to the Reich, above all of military personnel, in order to see whether the are taking food out of the General Gouvernement, should be suspended. This means that in addition to all that which we must now extract from the land ecomomically there must take place a complete removal of control over that which is dragged out of the land by thousands upon thousands - doubtless illegally and against our government measures.

From this you realize how seriously the situation will develop. In this connection do not forget, however; that the food situation in the Reich is less favorable. In whatever difficulties you observe some place here, in the form of the sicknesses of your workers, the breakdown of your associations, etc., you must always think of the fact that it is still much better when a Pole breaks down than that a German succumb. That we sentence 1,2 million Jews to die of hunger should be noted only marginally. It is a matter of course that should the Jews not starve it would, we hope, result in a speeding up of anti-Jewish measures.

However, that on the other hand it is expected of all that they will show an understanding of these government measures, is also to be noted only marginally. The original demand of the Reich from the General Gouvernement amounted to 1 million tons. However it was forunately possible to reduce this demand by half.

When you consider that a land like the Protectorate with a size of barely 50 000 square kilometers and a large industrial population was recuised to deliver over 200 000 tons of bread grain, that countries like France

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and Holland are forced to deliver up to the last remnant to the Reich, then you can estimate how the food situation of the Reich is regarded.

I did not wish to fail to inform you of this decree, which I now put into effect.

To a question by president Certeis the Governor General explained that according to the coming new regulation the maintenance of members of the Eastern Railway (Ostbahn) with come under the categories of war workers, A-and B-card holders.

The Governor General then requested the representatives of the Wehrmacht, in view of the food situation in the General Government, to help the government more intensively to prevent a buying up of foodstaffs for the other eastern territorries. He directed the same request to State Secretary Krueger for the SS and police. It would be out of the question entirely that purchasers from some other regious should be active in the General Gouvernement. Army and police should take care, in their own represent a supply- or purchasing territory for other regious or troop units, unless it were within the compass of the quota obligations of the General Gouvernement to the Reich.

Ministerialrat Reis (Wi C) indicated that the Ober quartiermeister would introduce a command to that effect with the Generalquartiermeister.

The Governor General then declared that it was left to a coming conference of the authoritative factors of the government of the General Gouvernement to take measures against the results of the present decision. The results would, to be sure, first take effect at the beginning of next year, since the old rations were valid until the end of this year.

In this connection the Governor General declares the new decree in force and empowers Main Departmental President (Hauptabteilungspraesident) Naumann, in line with his proposal, to lead the nutritional policy of the General Gouvernement.

State Secretary Dr. Boepple points out that by reason of the attendance list the names of all who took part in the meeting were known. Should rumors about the measures decided on today eventually seep through to the public, he would, as representative of the government, have them traced to their source, and bring the responsible parties to account.

End of the meeting: 1640 hrs

page 23-29:

Not inimportant manpower has been taken from us in form of our old prover Jewish communities. It is clear that the working program is made difficult when in the middle of this program, during the war, the order for complete annihilation of the Jews is given. The responsibility for this cannot be placed upon the government of the General Gouvernement. The

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directive for the anihilation of the Jews comes from higher quarters. We have to be content with the consequences and can only report to the Jews has caused tremendous difficulties with regard to the work-program. I was able to prove, the other day, to Staatssekretaer Ganzenmueller, who was complaining that a big building project in the General Gouvernement came to a holt, that this would not have happened if the many thousand of Jews working at it had not been deported. Now the order is given that the Jews will have to be removed from the armament projects. I hope that this order, if not already cancelled, will soon be cancelled, for then the situation will be still worse.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

27. November 1945

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/SGT., 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2233-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/SGT.,33779426

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PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(Hans Frank Diary, Loose Leaf Volume covering period from 1 January 1944 to 28 February 1944 - speech delivered by Hans Frank in Berlin 25 January 1944 before the Representatives of the German Press)

Page 5.

At the present time we still have in the General Government perhaps 100.000 Jews.

German text of above sentence:

Juden haben wir im Generalgouvernement zur Zeit vielleicht noch 100.000.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2233-PS

5 December 1945

I, CATHERINE BEDFORD, 110561, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2233-PS.

CATHERINE BEDFORD
110561

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

39

From: Frank Diaries, 1941, Vol. II
p. 313, lines 9-13
p. 316, last par. to p. 317, 3rd par.

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Page 313:

8 PM Demonstration of the department of operations (Arbeitsbereichs) "Generalgouvernement" of the NSDAP in the Uraniol in Cracow.

After a short welcome speech by the Chief Department leader (Oberbereichsleiter) Schalk, the Governor General (Generalgouverneur), Reichsleiter Dr. Frank begins to deliver the following address:

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Page 316-317

We are absolutely optimists (Lively applause). I have the impression that at the German Reich will always become greater and will keep growing ever more in the final fight against England. The Greater German Reich is by far not the greatest German Reich. The task we have here must move us to think always in terms of the greatest connections. Let us be on guard not to let enter here the petty currents and tendencies which are not yet completely overcome at times here and there in the Reich, in spite of all consciousness of unity. It would be senseless, if one would start to feel superior and arrogantly assume to be higher than the other one, in our Government General. There the value of the German as such is the yardstick. And here the NSDAP, the department of operations (Arbeitsbereich) in the Government General can set up a model. The revolution of National Socialism can gain the original power of its fighting energy again and again only from territories like the one which we organize here. I have to watch myself like a hawk that the fingers of egoism do not get hold of me, in a more or less hidden form. I have to watch like a hunter that those individual cases of departmental competence craze and self-styled glory do not develop here which we often felt were the most vicious evil in the Reich. (lively applause)

It is therefore clear that I sit in my castle like an old rapacious knight and sometimes step out, in order to strike with my hammer all around the country. After all, it would be a nice state of affairs if I would not do that.

(public amused)

And, therefore, I believe it is always in order for us that we find the great line of direction remembering the personality of the Fuehrer, his own philosophy, and his conduct of life. We have all possibilities in the Government General, we have received full powers from the Fuehrer and can accomplish, by planning on a large scale, that has been assigned to us. Thanks to the heroic courage of our soldiers, this territory has become German, and the time will come when the valley of the Vistula, from its source to its mouth at the sea, will be as German as the valley of the Rhine.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
of DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

10 November 1945

I, WALTER R. SELLIGSON, 1st Lt., Ord, O-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpts from Document No. 2233-PS.

Walter R. Seligson,
1st Lt., Ord, O-1558904

H1226 - 0043

6 From exhibit USA 173 read Jan. 10, 1946

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS-K
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Diary of Hans FRANK, DEPARTMENT HEADS MEETINGS, 1939-1940

Protocol re the Conference of Department Heads, 2 December 1939

Page 1, Lines 14-25:

Dr. Frank: . . . That which is stated in the Reichsgesetzblatt is not applicable in the General Government, except when applied on the basis of the Fuehrer Decree of 12.10.1939. This means that the authority rests with the Chairman of the Ministerial Council for the Defence of the Reich and he will only use this authority with the consent of the Governor General. The final structure of the General Government is not yet known, even less does one know whether it will remain permanently as the General Government. Decisive in the administrative activities of the General Government is the will of the Fuehrer that this area shall be the first colonial territory of the German nation.

Page 2, last 4 lines and Page 3, lines 1-3:

Dr. Frank: . . . Principally it can be said regarding the administration of the General Government: This territory in its entirety is booty of the German Reich, and it thus cannot be permitted that this territory shall be exploited in its individual parts, but that the territory in its entirety shall be economically used, and its entire economic worth redound to the benefit of the German people.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

17 December 1945

I, Max P. SCHOTTENHAMEL, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document 2233-PS.

MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL,
Civilian.

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS-L
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Diary of Hans FRANK, DEPARTMENT HEADS MEETINGS 1939-1940

Conference of Department Heads, 19 January 1940

P. 11, Last line. P. 12, Lines 1-6 and 16-19

Dr. Frank: ...My relationship with the Poles is like the relationship between ant and plant louse. When I treat the Poles in a helpful way, so to speak tickle them in a friendly manner, then I do it in the expectation that their work performance redounds to my benefit. This is not a political but a purely tactical-technical problem.....In cases where in spite of all these measures the performance does not increase, or where the slightest act gives me occasion to step in, I would not even hesitate to take the most draconic action.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

I, MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpts from Document No. 2233-PS.

MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL,
Civilian

H1226 - 0045

From ~~Last~~ of Ex. Usa 173
Read Jan. 10, 1946

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT
NO. 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Dr. Hans Frank
Department Head Meetings 1939 - 1940

Meeting of Department Heads in the Bergakademie, Friday 8 March 1940.

p. 5, Lines 25-26; p. 6, Lines 1-8

Frank: One thing is certain. The authority of General Government as the representative of the Fuehrer and the will of the Reich in this territory is certainly strong, and I have always emphasized that I would not tolerate the misuse of this authority. I have allowed this to be known anew at every office in Berlin, especially after Herr Field Marshall Goering on 12.2.1940 from Karin Hall had forbidden all Administrative Offices of the Reich, including the Police and even the Wehrmacht, to interfere in administrative matters of the General Government.....

p. 7, Lines 22-28; P. 8, Lines 1-5.

There is no authority here in General Government which is higher as to rank, influence, and authority than that of th the Governor General. Even the Wehrmacht has no governmental or official functions of any kind in this connection; it has only security functions and general military duties -- it has no political power whatsoever. The same applies here to the Police and SS. There is here no state within a state, but we are the representatives of the Fuehrer and of the Reich. In final conclusion, this applies also to the Party, which has here no far-reaching influence, except for the fact that very old members of the National Socialist Party and loyal veterans of the Fuehrer take care of the general matters.....

p. 13, Lines 28-30; p. 14, Lines 1-8.

Wherever there is the least attempt by the Poles to start anything, an enormous campaign of destruction directed against the Poles will follow. Then I would not hesitate to set up a regime of terror with all its consequences. I have issued the order to place under arrest for three months several hundred members of such secret organizations, so that nothing can happen in the immediate future. The last word of the Fuehrer at my departure was: See to it that there is absolute peace over there, I cannot allow anything to disturb peace in the East. I will see to it.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

20 Dec. 1945.

I, MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpts from Document No. 2233-PS.

MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL
Civilian.

H1226 - 0046

Exhibit USA 614
Filed Jan. 10, 1946

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF DOCUMENT No.2233-PS-
OFFICE OF U.S.CHIEF OF COUNSEL .

Diary 1940
Second Volume
April to June

.....

12[45] Discussion with State Secretary Dr.Bühler,SS lieutenant general (Obergruppenführer) Krüger and Reichshauptamtsleiter Dr.Frauendorfer in presence of Reich Minister Dr.Seyss-Inquart.

Subject of the discussion is the sending of workers,particularly agricultural workers into the Reich.

Reichshauptamtsleiter Dr.Frauendorfer reports,that so far about 160.000 agricultural workers and about 50.000 industrial workers have been sent to the Reich,however, in total there should be 500.000. It is to be hoped that there would yet be enough voluntary enlistments.

The governor-general stated that the fact that all means in form of proclamations etc did not bring success,leads to the conclusion that the Poles out of malevolence,and guided by the intention of harming Germany by not putting themselves at its disposal,refuse to enlist for working-duty.Therefore,he asks Dr.Frauendorfer,if there are any other measures,not as yet employed,to win the Poles on a voluntary basis.

Reichshauptamtsleiter Dr.Frauendorfer answered this question negatively.

The General Governor emphasized the fact that he now will be asked to take a definite attitude toward this question.Therefore the question will arise whether any form of coercive measures should now be employed.

The question put by the general governor to SS lieutenant general (Obergruppenführer) Krüger: does he see possibilities of calling Polish workers by coercive means,is answered in the affirmative by SS Lieutenant general (Obergruppenführer) Krüger.

So far as he knows another 300.000 Polish workers should be sent into the Reich,and it will be possible to fill this request once the working-duty decree has gone into effect.

Reichshauptamtsleiter Dr.Frauendorfer suggests to begin by issuing orders to report for certain age groups and to wait for the result of this measure.However,some difficulties will be encountered as it is not known where to send these orders to report.There might be the possibility of getting the co-operation of the Voids.It is important,however,that the workers of large cities be recruited and there the difficulties will naturally be particularly great.

H1226 - 0047

H1226-0048

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF DOCUMENT No.2233-PS
CONT'D.

The general governor is willing to agree to any practical measure,however,he wishes to be informed personally about the measures to be taken.One measure,which no doubt would be successful,would be the discontinuance of unemployment compensation for unemployed workers and their transfer to public welfare.Therefore,he decrees that,beginning 1 May, claim for unemployment compensation will cease to exist and only public welfare may be granted.For the time being only men are to report and above those men living in cities.There might be a possibility of combining the moving of the 12o.ooo Poles from the Warthe district with this measure.

Reich Minister Dr.Seyss-Inquart mentions that not many of the Polish workers are left in the Warthe district who would be qualified to be send to the Reich.All those who are fit for work are already being sent to the Reich. Those capable of assimilation are going to the Reich with their families anyway.Of those not capable of assimilation only useful men are being chosen.

The general governor closes the discussion by saying that guiding directions are now given.The officials involved must work out the details by themselves.Wherever the labor section does not succeed,the police must act.

12 November 1945.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO.2233-PS

I,WOLFGANG E.THORMANN, M/SGT, 33779426,hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages;and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2233-PS.

WOLFGANG E.THORMANN
M/SGT.
33779426.

From Ex. USA 173 Read Jan. 10, 1946

45

12

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Diary of Hans FRANK, DEPARTMENT HEADS MEETINGS 1939-1940

Warsaw, 19 December 1940

Present: Dr. Hans FRANK and others

P. 12 Last 7 lines and P. 13, first 2 lines.

Dr. Frank: ...In this country the force of a determined leadership must rule. The Pole must feel here that we are not building him a legal state, but that for him there is only one duty, namely, to work and to behave himself. It is clear that this leads sometimes to difficulties, but you must in your own interest see, that all measures are ruthlessly carried out in order to become master of the situation. You can rely on me absolutely in this.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 2233-PS

I, Max P. SCHOTTENHAMEL, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpts from Document No. 2233-PS.

MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL
Civilian

H1226 - 0049

H1226 - 0050

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Exhibit USA 611
Filed Jan. 10, 1946

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

FRANK's DIARY 1941 - Part III

Page 830 par. 1:

9th September 1941.

Obermedizinalrat Dr. WALBAUM expresses his opinion of the health condition of the Polish population. Investigations which were carried out by his department proved that the majority of Poles eat only about 600 calories, whereas the normal requirement for a human being is 2,200 calories. The Polish population was enfeebled to such an extent that it would fall an easy prey to spotted fever. The number of diseased Poles amounted today already to 40%. During the last week alone 1000 new spotted fever cases have been officially recorded. That represented so far the maximum number. This health situation represented a serious danger for the Reich and for the soldiers who were coming into the Government General. A spreading of the pestilence into the Reich is absolutely faasible. The increase in tuberculosis, too, was causing anxiety. If the food rations were to be diminished again, an enormous increase of the number of illnesses could be predicted.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2233 - PS

24th, November 1945

I, ERNST M. COHN Pfc, 33 925 738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2233 - PS.

Pfc ERNST M. COHN

33 925 738

H1226 - 0051

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Diary of Hans FRANK, GOVERNMENT MEETINGS, OCT-DEC 1941

Meeting of the Government of General Government

Cracow, in the Government Building, 16 December 1941

P. 35, Lines 22-29

Dr. Frank: Severe measures must and will be adopted against Jews leaving the ghettos. Death sentences pending against Jews for this reason must be executed as quickly as possible. This order according to which every Jew found outside the ghetto is to be executed, must be carried out without fail.

P. 66, Lines 13-22.

Chief of Office in Warsaw, Dr. Hummel: .... In Warsaw, in spite of the setting up of a third court chamber, we have been able to decree only 45 death sentences, only 8 of which have been carried out since in each individual case, the Pardon Commission (Gnadenkommission) in Cracow has to make the final decision. A further 600 sentences were demanded and are under consideration. An effective isolation of the ghetto is not possible by way of the Special Court Procedure. The procedure to be followed up to liquidation takes too much time. It is burdened with too many formalities and must be simplified.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

17 December 1945

I, MAX P.SCHOTTENHAMEL, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document 2233-PS.

MAX P.SCHOTTENHAMEL,
Civilian

H1226-0052

Exhibit USA 608 Filed Jan. 10, 1946

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS-R
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DIARY OF HANS FRANK, 1942, Part I

Conference of the District Standartenfuehrer of the NSDAP in Cracow, 18 March 1942.

Page 185; Lines 32-33;
Page 185; Lines 36-37;
Page 186, Lines 1-27:

Dr. Frank: As you know, I am a fanatic as to unity in administration. . . . It is therefore clear that the Higher SS and Police Leader is subordinated to me, that the Police is a component of the Government, that the SS and Police Leader in the district is subordinated to the Governor, and that the Kreis (district) chief has the authority of command over the gendarmerie in his Kreis (district). This the Reichsfuehrer SS has recognized; in the written agreement all these points are mentioned word for word and signed. It is also self-evident that we cannot set up a closed shop here which can be treated in the traditional manner of small states. It would, for instance, be ridiculous if we would build up here a security policy of our own against our Poles in the country, while knowing that the Polacks in West Prussia, in Posen, in Wartheland and in Silesia have one and the same movement of resistance. The Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police thus must be able to carry out with the aid of his agencies his police measures concerning the interests of the Reich as a whole. This, however, will be done in such a way that the measures to be adopted will first be submitted to me and carried out only when I give my consent. In the General Government, the Police is the armed forces. As a result of this, the Leader of this Police system will be called by me into the Government of the General Government; he is subordinate to me, or to my deputy, as a State Secretary for the Security System.

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS -K. 49
continued.

Page 195, lines 18 - 36
Page 196, lines 1 - 2

"Incidentally, the struggle for the achievement of our aims will be pursued cold bloodedly. You see how the state agencies work. You see that we do not hesitate before anything, and stand whole dozens of people up against the wall. This is necessary because here simple consideration says that it cannot be our task at this period when the best German blood is being sacrificed to show regard for the blood of another race. For out of this one of the greatest dangers may arise. One already hears today in Germany that prisoners-of-war for instance with us in Bavaria or in Thuringia are administering large estates entirely independently, while all the men in a village fit for service are at the front. If this state of affairs continues then a gradual retrogression of Germanism will show itself. One should not underestimate this danger. Therefore, everything revealing itself as a Polish power of leadership must be destroyed again and again with ruthless energy. This does not have to be shouted abroad, it will happen silently."

17 December 1945.

I, Max P. SCHOTTENHAMEL, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpts from Document 2233-PS.

MAX. P. SCHOTTENHAMEL
Civilian.

H1226 - 0053

Part 1 Ex. 607
Read Jan. 10, 1946

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PARTIAL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS-S
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

Frank's Diary, 1942, Part III, p. 798, Lines 26-28.

Mass Meeting of the NSDAP District Stanartsfuehrung Galicia in Lemberg. 1 August 1942.

Dr. Frank: We have to understand that the purpose of this whole war is to expand the living space for our people in a natural manner.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

20 December 1945.

I, MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document No. 2233-PS.

MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL
Civilian.

H1226 - 0054

19 Exhibit from exhibit 607 Read Jan. 10, 1946

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Diary of Hans FRANK, 1942, Part III

Meeting to discuss Special Problems of the District Lublin

Cracow, 4 August 1942

P. 830, Lines 23-32 and P. 831, Line 1

State Secretary Krueger then continues, saying that the Reichsfuehrer's next immediate plan until the end of the following year would be to settle the following German racial groups in the two districts (Zamosc and Lublin): 1000 peasant settlements (1 settlement per family of about 6) for Bosnian Germans; 1200 other kinds of settlements; 1000 settlements for Bessarabian Germans; 200 for Serbian Germans; 2000 for Leningrad Germans; 4000 for Baltic Germans; 500 for Wolhynia Germans and 200 settlements for Flemish, Danish and Dutch Germans, in all 10,000 settlements for 50,000 to 60,000 persons.

P. 832, Lines 15-23

The Governor General directs that the resettlement plan is to be discussed cooperatively by the competent authorities and declares his willingness to approve the final plan by the end of September after satisfactory arrangements had been made concerning all the questions appertaining thereto (in particular the guaranteeing of peace and order), so that by the middle of November, as the most favorable time, the resettlement can begin.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 2233-PS

17 December 1945

I, MAX P. SHOTTENHAMEL, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document No. 2233-PS.

MAX P. SHOTTENHAMEL,
Civilian

H1226 - 0055

H1226 - 0056

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Diary of Hans FRANK, 1942, Part III

Official Meeting of Political Leaders of the NSDAP, Cracow, 5 August 1942

P. 866, Lines 14-23

Dr. Frank: The situation in regard to Poland is unique insofar as on the one hand--I speak quite openly--we must expand Germanism in such a manner that the area of the General Government becomes pure German colonized land at some decades to come; and, on the other hand, under the present war conditions we have to allow foreign racial groups to perform here the work which must be carried out in the service of greater Germany ...

P. 896, Lines 24-28.

What a dirty people made up of Jews swaggered around here before 1939! And where are the Jews today? You scarcely see them. If you see them then they are working.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

17 December 1945

I, Max P. SHOTTENHAMEL, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document 2233-PS.

MAX P. SHOTTENHAMEL,
Civilian

H1226 - 0057

From Ex. Usa 607
Read Jan. 10, 1946

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DIARY OF HANS FRANK, 1942, Part III

Discussion with Gauleiter Sauckel, Cracow, 18 August 1942

Page 918, Lines 18-21:

Dr. Frank: I am pleased to report to you officially, Party Comrade Sauckel, that we have up to now supplied 800,000 workers for the Reich.

Page 918, Lines 28-34:

Dr. Frank: Recently, they have requested us to supply them with a further 140,000. I have pleasure in informing you officially that in accordance with our agreement of yesterday 60% of the newly requested workers will be supplied to the Reich by the end of October, and the balance of 40% by the end of the year.

Page 920, Lines 6-10:

Dr. Frank: Beyond the present figure of 140,000 you can, however, next year reckon upon a higher number of workers from the General Government. For we shall employ the Police to conscript them.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

17 December 1945

I, Max P. SCHOTTENHAMEL, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document No. 2233-PS.

MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL
Civilian

Exhibit USA 607
Filed Jan. 10, 1946

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Diary of Hans FRANK, 1942, Part III

Kressendorf, 28 August 1942

Present: Dr. Hans FRANK and others

P. 968, Lines 12-13

Dr. Frank: I have since 1920 continually dedicated my work to the NSDAP....Lines 23-32 As National Socialist I was a participant in the events of November 1923 for which I received the Bluorden. After the resurrection of the movement in the year 1925, my real greater activity in the movement began, which made me, first gradually, later almost exclusively, the legal advisor of the Fuehrer and of the Reich leadership of the NSDAP. I thus was the representative of legal interests of the growing Third Reich in a legal ideological as well as practical legal way...P. 969, Lines 2-18. The culmination of this work I see in the big Leipzig Army Trial in which I succeeded in having the Fuehrer admitted to the famous oath of legality, a circumstance which gave the Movement the legal grounds to expand generously. The Fuehrer indeed recognized this achievement and in 1926 made me leader of the National Socialist Lawyers League; in 1929 Reich Leader of the Reich Legal office of the NSDAP; in 1933 Bavarian Minister of Justice; in the same year Reich Commissioner of Justice; in 1934 President of the Academy of German Law founded by me; in December 1934 Reich Minister without portfolio; and in 1939 I was finally appointed to Governor General for the occupied Polish territories.

So I was, am and will remain the representative jurist of the struggle period of National Socialsim.....P. 983, Lines 28-30

I profess myself now, and always, as a National Socialist and a faithful follower of the Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, whom I have now served since 1919.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

17 December 1945

I, Max P. Shottenhamel, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document No. 2233-PS.

MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL
Civilian

H1226 - 0058

55

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
from Frank Diaries, 1942, Vol. IV
pp. 1212 and 1213

Friday, 20 November 1942:

Of the total 180,000 head of cattle to be delivered, 159,000 have been delivered to the Reich up to now.

360,000,000 eggs have been collected. 92,000,000 of those eggs were delivered for the Reich, and 85,000,000 are already in possession of the Reich; the remaining 7,000,000 eggs would be delivered within the next few days.

The other deliveries were also being executed without friction on the whole, and it was hoped that the necessary achievements, for example in honey, poultry and sugar, would be completely fulfilled.

The Governor General expresses his satisfaction over those results and points out in that connection, that two thirds of the increase in the rations, carried out in the Reich were to be credited to the General Government, according to a statement of Ministerialdirektor Riche.

President Naumann then takes a position to the question concerning the distribution of the remaining stocks of food in the General Government. It was stated in the decree of 25 August 1942 that a decrease in the rations should occur, respectively that rations should be denied completely to the Polish population not working for the German interest.

The following plan has now been taken into consideration:

Starting 1 February 1942 the food ration cards should not be issued to the individual Pole or Ukranian by the Nutrition Office (Ernaehrungsamt), but to the establishments working for the German interest. 2,000,000 people would thus be eliminated from the non-German, normal ration-consuming contingent. Now, if those ration cards are only distributed by the factories, part of those people will naturally rush into the factories. Labor could then be either procured for Germany from them or they could be used for the most important work in the factories of the General Government. This would also constitute a help for the main department of labor to a certain extent, enabling it to get a better control over the available labor potential within the Polish population. In the case of the eventual exclusion of 2,000,000 Poles from the rationing system, the family members of the non-German, working population could be granted higher rations under circumstances, as for instance in the form of an increase of the bread ration to 1400 gr., the allotment of flour and larger meat rations.

The Plant-manager (Betriebsfuehrer) must, of course, realize the responsibility conferred upon him by the distribution of those food ration cards, and statements about the number of workers employed by the establishment must be absolutely correct.

Very harsh directives must, therefore, be issued in order to avoid eventual frauds; the plant-manager is personally responsible for the correctness of the number, which he must report every month.

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H1226 - 0060

It is planned furthermore to put a certain amount of foodstuff at the disposal of the Polish Central Committee, for the purpose of taking adequate care of old and infirm people, who cannot work any longer.

After having reached into the existing stocks, the main attention will have to be directed towards the greatest effort to secure the harvest 1943.

He has, therefore, already in September instructed his Department II to draft the necessary plans for it.

* * * * *

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt. (j.g.), U. S. N. R., 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document 2233-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE,
Lt. (j.g.), U.S.N.R.,
391590.

24 Exhibit USA 61 Filed Jan. 10, 1946

57

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

Frank's Diary 1942, Part IV.

Official Meeting of Political Leaders of the NSDAP Area of Operation in the General Government. Cracow. 14 Dec. 1942.

p. 1329, Lines 11-15.

Dr. Frank: You know that we have delivered over 940,000 Polish war workers to the Reich. Thereby the General Government absolutely and relatively stands at the head of all the European countries. This achievement is enormous: it has also been recognized as such by Gauleiter Sauckel.

p. 1331, Lines 5-7, 18-34.

Dr. Frank: I will endeavour to get out of the reservoir of this territory everything that is yet to be got out of it....

When you consider that it was possible for me to deliver to the Reich 600,000 tons of bread grain, and in addition 180,000 tons to the Armed Forces stationed here; further an abundance amounting to many thousands of tons of other commodities such as seed, fats, vegetables, besides the delivery to the Reich of 300 million eggs, etc.---- you can estimate the significance this territory possesses for the Reich. In order to make clear to you the significance of the consignment from the General Government of 600,000 tons of bread grain, you are referred to the fact that the General Government by this achievement alone covers the raising of the bread ration in the Greater German Reich by two-thirds during the present rationing period. This enormous achievement can rightfully be claimed by us.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

20 December 1945

I, Max P. Schottenhamel, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document No. 2233-PS.

MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL
Civilian.

H1226 - 0061

26-a Exhibit USA 613 Filed Jan. 10, 1946

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233 PS-1A 58
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Page 1 of 2 pages)

Diary of Hans FRANK, OFFICIAL MEETINGS, 1943

Warsaw, 25 January 1943

Present: Dr. Hans FRANK and others

Page 16. Lines 16-19

State Secretary Krueger: When we settled about the first 4,000 in Kreis Zamosc shortly before Christmas I had an opportunity to speak to these people . . .

Page 16. Lines 25-28

(State Secretary Krueger) It is understandable that in resettling this area . . . we did not make friends of the Poles . . .

Page 17. Lines 2-3

(State Secretary Krueger) In colonizing this territory with racial Germans, we are forced to chase out the Poles . . .

Page 17. Lines 9-19

(State Secretary Krueger) We are removing those who constitute a burden in this new colonization territory. Actually, they are the asocial and inferior elements. They are being deported, first brought to a concentration camp, and then sent as labor to the Reich. From a Polish propaganda standpoint this entire first action has had an unfavorable effect. For the Poles say: After the Jews have been destroyed then they will employ the same methods to get the Poles out of this territory and liquidate them just like the Jews.

Page 19. Lines 4-7

(State Secretary Krueger) As I have mentioned a great deal of unrest in Polish territory has resulted because of this resettlement.

Page 19. Lines 29-32

Dr. Frank: We will discuss each individual case of resettlement in the future exactly in the same manner as in the case of Zamosc, so that you will, Mr. State Secretary, appear before me and render a report.

H1226 - 0062

Page 53. Lines 4-33.

Dr. Frank: Gentlemen, be assured that this composite structure of General Government, on which all who are gathered around this table have worked so splendidly, really has the power to endure over this period. The great task which is given us will grow more difficult. No one will help us; we are fully and entirely dependent on ourselves. The Fuehrer can only help us as a kind of administrative island or administrative pill-box. We must defend ourselves from all sides. To all criticism of methods which we have heard - you know my basic principle, I don't need to say it in this circle, - I would like to stress one thing: we must not be squeamish when we learn that a total of 17,000 people have been shot. These persons who were shot were nothing more than war victims. If we compare this number against the irreplacable blood sacrifices which the German people uninterruptedly day by day and every hour are making, then it weighs as nothing in the balance. We are now duty bound to hold together. Each must bring with him understanding for the other, he must be convinced that he is doing his best. The main thing is that we do not allow any personal slackness to arise. We must remember that we, who are gathered together here, figure on Mr. Roosevelt's list of war criminals. I have the honour of being Number One. We have, so to speak, become accomplices in the world historic sense. Just because of this we must hold together, and be in agreement with one another, and it would be ridiculous if we were to let ourselves get involved in any squabbles over methods.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OFFICE OF U.S.CHIEF OF COUNSEL

17 December 1945

I, Max P. Shottenhamel, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document No. 2233 PS.

MAX P. SHOTTENHAMEL
Civilian

H1226 - 0063

29-30-31

Form No. 295
Read Jan. 10, 1946

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT
NO. 2233-PS-BB
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

60

DIARY OF HANS FRANK Loose Leaf Bound File, 1 Jan. 1944 - 28 Feb. 1944.

Speech to Members of District Standortfuehrung to Political Leaders, Conference Room of District Standortfuehrung Cracow.

14 January 1944.
Page 24, Lines 10-14.

Frank: Once we have won the war, then, for all I care, mincemeat can be made of the Poles and the Ukrainians and all the others who run around here--it doesn't matter what happens. (p. 24)

Loose Leaf Bound File, 1 Jan. 1944 - 28 Feb. 1944.

Meeting of the Political Leaders of the NSDAP in General Government Area, on 15 January 1944 in NSDAP House Cracow.

Page 13. Lines 9-11.

Frank: I have not been hesitant in declaring that when a German is shot, up to 100 Poles shall be shot too.

Loose Leaf Bound File, 1 Jan. 1944 - 28 Feb. 1944.

Conference with Ambassador Counselor Dr. Schumburg, 8 February 1944, at the Castle, Cracow.

Page 7, Lines 19 - 28.

.....Ambassador Counselor Dr. Schumburg then brought up the question of a possible amnesty of Poles who, because of trivial offences or trespass of the law, had been taken to the concentration camp Auschwitz and kept there for months.

The Governor General will take under consideration an amnesty, probably for 1 May of this year. Nevertheless, one must not lose sight of the fact that the German leadership of the General Government must not now show any kind of weakness.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
(Partial)

19 December 1945.

I, MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of excerpt from Document No. 2233-PS.

MAX P. SCHOTTENHAMEL,
Civilian.

H1226 - 0064

61

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2533-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Zeitschrift der Akademie fuer Deutsches Recht,
1936, pp. 141-142.
(Journal of the Academy for German Law)

Extract from an article on "Legislation and Judiciary in the Third Reich," by Minister Dr. Hans Frank, President of the Academy for German Law.

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"To the world we are blamed again and again because of the concentration camps. We are asked, 'Why do you arrest without a warrant of arrest?' I say, put yourselves into the position of our nation. Don't forget that the very great and still untouched world of Bolshevism cannot forget that we have made final victory for them impossible in Europe, right here on German soil."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2533-PS

16 November 1945

I, LUDWIG HARTMAN, T/4, ASN 37446052, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2533-PS.

LUDWIG HARTMAN
T/4, ASN 37446052.

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2536 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

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DOKUMENTE DER DEUTSCHEN POLITIK

Vol. IV, pp 225-230

Excerpt of speech by Dr. Frank on "The Jews in Jurisprudence" delivered at the Congress of the Reich Group of University Professors on the National Socialists Jurists League in Berlin on October 3, 1936.

". . .this topic embraces all that which in our opinion will contribute to establishing National Socialism in the field of jurisprudence thus eliminating any alien racial spirit therefrom.

". . .we National Socialists have started with anti-Semitism in our fight to free the German people, to re-establish a German Reich and to build our entire German spiritual, cultural and social life on the indestructable foundation of our race. We started a gigantic battle in 1919 . . . it took all the self confidence of German manhood to withstand and to triumph - in this fight to substitute the German spirit for Jewish corruption - over the concerted attacks of powerful world groups of which Jewry is a representative.

". . .Particularly we National Socialist Jurists have a mission of our own to accomplish in this battle. We construct German law on the foundations of old and vital elements of the German people.

". . .it is so obvious that it hardly needs mentioning that any participation whatsoever of the Jew in German law - be it in a creative, interpretive, educational or critical capacity, - is impossible. The elimination of the Jews from German jurisprudence is in no way due to hatred or envy but to the understanding that the influence of the Jew on German life is essentially a pernicious and harmful one and that in the interests of the German people and to protect its future an unequivocal boundry must be drawn between us and the Jews.

". . .I would like to ask you to recotnize the fact and to be thankful that the National Socialist movement alone, and,

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in it, each and every SA and SS man has enabled you to act independently of the Jewish hegemony. The spirit of National Socialist willingness to sacrifice - the achievement of the National Socialists and the beginning of this revolutionary era of Germandom - should also live in your universities.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, Mary L. Rial, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document No. 2536 PS.

MARY L. RIAL
Translator

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2536 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

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DOKUMENTE DER DEUTSCHEN POLITIK

Vol. II, pp 294 - 8

Excerpt of Radio speech by the leader of German Jurists, Reichsminister Dr. Frank on March 20, 1934 (according to official text in "Deutsche Rechtsfront")

". . .the first task was that of establishing a unified German state. It was an outstanding historical and jurisitic - political accomplishment on the part of our Fuehrer that he reached boldly into the development of history and thereby eliminated the sovereignty of the various German states. At last we have now, after 1,000 years, again a unified German state in every respect. It is no longer possible for the world, based on the spirti of resistance inherent in small states, which are set up on an egotistical scale and solely with a view to their individual interest, to make calculations to the detriment of the German people. That is a thing of the past and for all times to come.

". . .the second fundamental law of the Hitler Reich is racial legislation. The National Socialists were the first ones in the entire history of human law to elevate the concept of race to the status of a legal term. The German nation, unified racially and nationally, will in the future be legally protected against any further disintegration of the German race stock.

". . .the sixth fundamental law was the legal elimination of those political organizations which within the state, during the period of the reconstruction of the people and the Reich, were once able to place their selfish aims ahead of the common good of the nation. This elimination has taken place entirely legally. It is not the coming to the fore of despotic tendencies but it was the necessary legal consequence of a clear political result, of the 14 years' struggle of the NSDAP.

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". . .in accordance with these unified legal aims in all spheres, particular efforts have for months now been made as regards the work of the great reform of the entire field of German law.

". . .as a leader of the German Jurists I am convinced that together with all strata of the German people, we shall be able to construct the legal state of Adolf Hitler in every respect and to such an extent that no one in the world will at any time be able to dare to attack this legal state as regards its laws.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, Herbert F. Morgenroth, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document No. 2536 PS.

HERBERT F. MORGENROTH

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2537-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

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GOVERNMENT GENERAL

1. Administration

Decree of the Führer and Reich Chancellor concerning the Administration of the Occupied Polish Territories, October 12, 1939.

In order to restore and maintain public order and public life in the occupied Polish territories, I decree:
Reichsgesetzblatt 1939, Part I, p. 2077
SECTION 1. The territories occupied by German troops shall be subject to the authority of the Governor General of the occupied Polish territories, except in so far as they are incorporated within the German Reich.

SECTION 2. (1) I appoint Reich Minister Dr. Frank as Governor General of the occupied Polish territories.

(2) As Deputy Governor General I appoint Reich Minister Dr. Seyss-Inquart.

SECTION 3. (1) The Governor General shall be directly responsible to me.
(2) All branches of the administration shall be directed by the Governor General.
SECTION 4. The laws at present in force shall remain in force, except in so far as they are in conflict with the taking over of the administration by the German Reich.

SECTION 5. (1) The Cabinet Council for Reich Defense, the Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan, and the Governor General may legislate by decree.
(2) The decrees shall be promulgated in the Verordnungsblatt für die besetzten polnischen Gebiete.

SECTION 6. The Chairman of the Cabinet Council for Reich Defense and Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan, and also the supreme Reich authorities, may make the arrangements required for the planning of German life and the German economic sphere with respect to the territories subject to the authority of the Governor General.

SECTION 7. (1) The cost of administration shall be borne by the occupied territory.
(2) The Governor General shall draft a budget. The budget shall require the approval of the Reich Minister of Finance.

SECTION 8. (1) The central authority for the occupied Polish territories shall be the Reich Minister of the Interior.
(2) The administrative decrees required for the implementing and supplementing of the present decree shall be issued by the Reich Minister of the Interior.

SECTION 9. (1) The present decree shall come into force as soon as and to the extent to which I withdraw the order given to the Commander in Chief of the Army for the exercise of military administration.
(2) Authority for the exercise of executive power shall be the subject of special provisions.

Berlin, October 12, 1939.

ADOLF HITLER
Führer and Reich Chancellor.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2537-PS

19 Dec. 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2537-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Infantry,
O-1335567

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2540-PS
OFFICE, U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

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3. PROPERTY

Decree concerning Sequestration of Private Property in the Government General, January 24, 1940.

Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouverneurs, etc., No. 6, Jan. 27, 1940, p. 23.

In pursuance of subsection 1 of Section 5 of the decree of the Führer and Reich Chancellor concerning the administration of the occupied Polish territories of October 12, 1939 (RGBl. I, p. 2077), I hereby order as follows:

SECTION I. Purpose of the Sequestration.

Sequestrations may be ordered and carried out only in connection with the performance of tasks serving the public interest. They shall be effective only if the following provisions have been observed.

SECTION 2. Sequestration Agencies. (1) The right of sequestration shall be vested exclusively in the Governor General of the occupied Polish territories. It shall be exercised, in his name and in accordance with his directions, by the Director of the office of the Governor General and the district chiefs or other agencies designated by the Governor General.
(2) The right to sequestrate agricultural and forest property shall be exercised by the Director of the Trustee Administration for the Government General in agreement with the Director of the Department of Food and Agriculture or the Director of the Forestry Department.
(3) The right of the Director of the office of the Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan in the Government General to sequestrate raw materials of all kinds, and also manufactured and semi-manufactured products, shall not be affected by the provisions of the present decree.
(4) The seizure, administration, and exploitation of the sequestered property shall be entrusted to the Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General.

SECTION 3. Order of Sequestration. (1) Sequestration orders shall be issued in writing by the agency carrying out the sequestration in agreement with the Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General. Sequestration shall take effect upon service of the order for sequestration.
(2) Service by poster or public announcement may be substituted for written notification to the owner of the property.

SECTION 4. Effect of Sequestration. (1) Sequestration implies a legal prohibition against alienation of the property. Legal transactions of any kind in connection with the sequestered property and changes therein shall be null and void without the previous consent of the Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General or of the agency designated by him.
(2) The same shall apply to any transfers or other rights obtained by way of execution of a judgment, attachment, or injunction.
(3) Rights of third parties in the property sequestered, including those vesting title in a third party for the purpose of securing obligations owed, shall be held in abeyance.

SECTION 5. Entry of Notice of the Order of Sequestration in the Land Register. Upon sequestration of realty and other rights in realty subject to registration in the public records, notice of the sequestration shall be entered upon the records. Application

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for entry of such notice shall be made by the authority decreeing the sequestration; or, where a trustee has been appointed, by the trustee.

SECTION 6. Exemptions from Sequestration. Movable objects which at the time of the entry into force of the present decree serve exclusively for the personal use of the person affected by the sequestration shall be exempt therefrom provided they are not objects of luxury and do not exceed the requirements of bare living.

Section 7. Duty of Registration. Property liable to sequestration may be made the subject of compulsory registration by decree of the Governor General.

SECTION 8. Seizure of Abandoned Property. (1) Abandoned property shall be seized by the District Chief or Town Prefect and handed over for administration to the Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General. Such seizure shall be ordered in writing.
(2) The rights of third parties in the seized property, including legaltitle transferred or reserved for the purpose of securing the payment of obligations, shall abate upon seizure. The Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General may grant exemptions from such abatement.

SECTION 9. Appointment of Trustees. Upon the issuance of the order of sequestration or seizure of abandoned property the agency issuing the order may appoint a trustee. The appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General.

SECTION 10. Status of the Trustee. (1) The trustee shall be authorized to enter into any and all transactions, judicial and otherwise, which are required for the administration of the sequestered property. His authority in this connection shall be equivalent to any power of attorney required by law.
(2) The trustee shall submit to the Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General proposals concerning any disposal or liquidation, particularly of anti-social or financially unremunerative concerns. The decision concerning alienation or liquidation of the concern shall be made by the Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General.
(3)The trustee shall be subject to supervision by the district officer of the field office of the Trustee Administration (Treuhand-Aussenstelle) and to the further supervision of the Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General.
(4) The trustee in his conduct of affairs shall act with the care of a prudent businessman. He shall be responsible to the appointing agency for any loss arising from infraction of his duties. He shall supply to such agency any required information at any time. He shall, unless otherwise instructed, present a report of his conduct of affairs, without being called upon to do so, at the end of each month after his appointment.
(5) The trustee shall be subject to dismissal without notice.
(6) The cost of trustee administration shall be charged to the property administered.

SECTION II. Sequestration by Military Authorities. (1) Sequestrations already ordered or which may be ordered in the future by the Commander in Chief in the East shall not be subject to the restrictions imposed by the present decree if they are effected in the interests of Reich defense and the increase of armaments.

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Such sequestrations shall be certified to the Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General.
(2) The Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General shall be authorized to review orders of sequestration issued and enforced by the military authorities with a view to determining whether they are required for the purpose referred to in subsection I.
(3) Appointment of all trustees shall be subject to confirmation by the Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General.

SECTION 12. Sequestration by the Armed S.S. and Police. (1) The Superior S.S. and Police Chief may, in exceptional cases, order sequestrations with the object of increasing the striking power of the units of the uniformed police and armed S.S. Such sequestrations shall not be subject to the limitations imposed by the present decree; notification of orders of sequestration shall be made to the Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General.
(2) Subsections 2 and 3 of Section11 shall be made applicable to the sequestrations referred to in subsection 1.

SECTION 14. Notice of Sequestration Orders Issued before the Effective Date of this Order. (1) Notice of sequestrations ordered and executed before the coming into force of the present decree shall be given to the Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General.
(2) Whenever a trustee has been appointed, confirmation of such appointment shall be obtained from the Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General not later than April 1, 1940. To appointments of trustees made before November 20, 1939, Section 3 of the order concerning the establishment of an Office of Trustee Administration of the Government General of November 15, 1939 (VBl.GGP.,p. 36) shall remain applicable.

SECTION 15. Compensation. (1) Compensation may be granted for losses arising from the enforcement of the present decree; courts of law shall have no jurisdiction to entertain suits for payment of such compensation.
(2) The Director of the Trustee Administration of the Government General shall by order establish the amount of compensation after hearing the agency which has ordered the sequestration. His order shall be final.

SECTION 16. Restrictions of Property Rights heretofore Imposed.
(1) Order No. 4 of the head of the Foreign Exchange Section of the office of the Governor General of November 20, 1939 (VBlGGP., p. 57) shall not be affected by the provisions of this order.
(2) Debtors in respect of obligations owed to a Jew which are subject to an order of sequestration may terminate their obligation by paying the amount due into a blocked bank account of such Jewish creditor.

SECTION 17. Penalties. (1) Violations of the present decree and of the rules and regulations implementing and supplementing it shall be punishable by imprisonment and fine of unlimited amount or by either of these penalties, and in especially serious cases by hard labor.
(2) The Special Court shall have jurisdiction to try violations referred to in subsection 1.

SECTION 18. Final Provisions. (1) The order concerning housing of public authorities of November 1, 1939 (VBl.GGP.,p.27) shall be repealed on the effective date of this decree.

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(2) The following shall not be affected by this decree:

a) The decree relating to the sequestration of the property of the former Polish State within the Government General of November 15, 1939 (VBl.GGP., p. 37).
b) The decree relating to mining rights and mining shares in the Government General of December 14, 1939 (VBl.GGP.,p.235)
c) The decree relating to the sequestration and surrender of wireless apparatus of December 15, 1939(VBl.GGP.,p.225)
d) The decree relating to the sequestration of objects of art in the Government General of December 16, 1939 (VBl.GGP.,p.209)
e) The decree relating to the sequestration of installations and equiptment of the mineral oil industry in the Government General of January 23, 1940 (VBl.GGP.,p. 21)

Cracow, January 24, 1940

FRANK

Governor General of the Occupied Polish Territories

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2540-PS

17 December 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2540-PS.

FRED NEIBERGALL
2nd Lt. Infantry,
0-1335567

H1226 -0075

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DOCUMENT NO. 2979-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
Date 15 November 1945
Nurnberg, Germany

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify and agree that the following positions in the Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Amberterpartei and German government were held by Hans Michael Frank at or within the times stated for each position, or, if no time is stated, at some point between 1927 and 1945:

1. Member of Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Amberterpartei - 1928 - 1945

2. Member of the Reichstag (Mitglied des Reichstag) - 1930-1945

3. Reich Minister without portfolio - 1934-1945

4. Reich Commissar for the coordination of justice in the States and for reformation of the law (Reichskommissar fur die Gleichschaltung der Justiz in der Landern und fur Erneuerung der Rechtsordnung), April 1933 - December 1934, in the Ministry of Justice.

5. President, International Chamber of Law (1941-42)

6. President, Academy of German Law (Frasident der Akademie fur Deutsches Recht) 1933-1942

7. Governor-General of the Occupied Polish Territories (General gouverneur fur die besetzten polnischen Gebiete) - October 1939 to 1945

8. Bavarian State Minister of Justice - March 1933 to December 1934

9. Reichsleiter of Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Amberterpartei 1933-1942.

10. Leader of National Socialist Lawyers Bund (National-sozialistischen deutscher Juristen) from 1933 to 1942

11. Editor or author of following between 1930 and 1942

    1) ("Deutsches Recht"
    (Magazine of Bund of National Socialist Jurists

    2) Magazine of Academy of German Law

    3) National Socialist Handbook for Law and Legislation

/s/Dr. Frank

/s/ Dr. Seidl

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3445-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Speech by Hans Frank before Academy of German Law, reported in Deutsches Recht (Edition A), 1939 Vol. 2. Heft 45/46 23/30 Dec 1939, p. 2121.

Today we are proud to have formulated our legal principles from the very beginning in such a way that they need not be changed in the case of war. For the rule, that right is that which is useful to the nation, and wrong is that which harms it, which stood at the beginning of our legal work, and which established this collective term of nation as the only standard of value of the law -- this rule dominates also the law of these times.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3445-PS

17 December 1945.

I, Leo Loeb, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpt from Document No. 3445-PS.

LEO LOEB
Civilian